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Vaisakha 3, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 23, 1970/Vaisakha 3, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendations of Sugar Inquiry Commission

*1172. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had referred the fixation of prices of levy sugar to the Sugar Inquiry Commission after the introduction of partial decontrol of sugar in 1967-68;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the said Commission; and

(c) whether Government accepted them and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. After introduction of partial decontrol of sugar Government requested the Tariff Commission to go into the cost structure of sugar industry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, so far as the recommendations of the Tariff Commission are concerned a copy of the Report of the Tariff Commission on the Cost Structure of Sugar Industry and Fair Price for Sugar, 1969 alongwith a copy of the Government Resolution No. 2-1/70-S. PY, dated 20th February, 1970 indicating the position in respect of Government's decision on its recommendations was placed on the Table of the House on 26th February, 1970.

श्री रवि राय : शूगर डिकंट्रोल के बाद इनकी पालिसी यह रही है कि साठ परसेंट तो कंट्रोल की शूगर और चालीस परसेंट फ्री मार्किट की शूगर। अभी जो मौजूदा स्थिति है वह यह है कि सत्तर और तीस। इसमें इतना फर्क क्यों रहा है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में बतायेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The 70 per cent, thirty per cent ratio is for this: 70 per cent go under levy sugar and 30 per cent for free sale. It is not that this exact ratio is maintained every month nor that these quantities must be precisely so much every month because there are many uncertain factors. Sometimes for religious festivals we have to make some relaxations so that the availability in a particular month may not be in this precise ratio. But if we take into consideration the production of the year as a whole, this is the ratio that is maintained.

श्री रवि राय : फुटकर दामों पर बिक्री होने वाली चीनी का पिछले तीन महीनों का ब्योरा क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे ? थोक में जितनी चीनी की बिक्री होती है और फुटकर में उपभोक्ताओं को जो मिलती है, उसमें कितना अन्तर रहता है और जो अन्तर रहता है उसको पाटने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: If I were to give the exact quantities released during the last three months, I shall require notice. Generally, the quantity released for free sale is about a lakh of tonnes for consumption through open market and 2,30,000 or 2,31,000 tonnes under the levy system. This month a little more has been released—2,61,000 tonnes-under levy and one lakh tonnes under free sugar.

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या यह सत्य है कि शूगर की कीमतें तय करने के लिये टैरिफ कमिशन ने शूगर फैक्ट्रीज को चौदह जोंज में बांटा है और उनकी एव्रेज कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के आधार पर चीनी की कीमतें तय की हैं ? क्या यह भी सच है कि जो एव्रेज कीमत तय की है, बहुत सी फैक्ट्रीज की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन तो उससे कम है और इसलिये उनको तो लाभ होगा लेकिन बहुत सी फैक्ट्रीज ऐसी भी हैं हर जोंज में जिनकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन उस एव्रेज प्राइस से बहुत ज्यादा है ? अब जिनकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा है उनके सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं, या तो वे उन फैक्ट्रीज को बन्द कर दें या पैदा न करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कीमत के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति है जिससे कि मिलें चलती रहें और जो पैदावार शूगर की है वह भी कम न हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that the tariff commission has recommended the division of the country into fifteen zones and had recommended cost schedules on the basis of which they are paid. In the interest of sugar industry it is necessary that prices should be worked out on the basis of some zonal averages and I think by and large the recommendations of the tariff commission are based on certain rationale. There may be exceptions but by and large the return provided by the tariff commission to the sugar factories takes care of some angularities or differences in the cost of production.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister has misunderstood. In fifty per cent of the mills, the cost of production is higher than the average fixed; you can make enquiries.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : फ्री शूगर और कंट्रोल शूगर की कीमत में अब कोई फर्क नहीं रहा है। शूगर प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो जाने के कारण बैंक लोंज पर जो लिमिट लगाई गई थी वह फ्रास हो गई है और बैंक उनको और लोन नहीं दे रहे हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि ग्रोअर्ज को पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है और शूगर गोडाउंज में बन्द पड़ी है और उसकी बिक्री नहीं हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that the trend of production this year is very encouraging. Production figures have even now reached almost 34 lakh tonnes which is by and large about five lakh tonnes more than last year's.

SHRI RANGA: That is why the growers are losing.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The minimum price announced by the Government continued irrespective of whether there are more stocks or less stocks. As far as the credit aspect is concerned, this has been represented to us by the sugar industry and this has been referred to the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India who are looking into the matter.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: May I know whether it is not a fact that the levy price fixed for Tamil Nadu is Rs. 15 more than the price fixed for neighbouring States and that it is creating a lot of discontent among the consumers because of the lower price in the neighbouring areas? Was this price fixed against the wishes of the State Government? Is it not a fact that the State Government recommended decontrol instead of varying prices?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already explained, prices have been worked out

on the basis of the recommendations and cost schedules prepared by the tariff commission. The price in any particular region depends upon recovery and duration. Those hon. Members who know the intricacies of it perhaps know that we have hardly any discretion in the matter once the formula is accepted.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There cannot be any difference between Chittor in Andhra Pradesh and places like Ambum in Tamil Nadu a distance of hardly 30 or 40 miles.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Mysore is a separate zone; Andhra is a zone and Tamil Nadu is a separate zone. If the factories are in different States, the rates vary as recovery and duration vary from State to State. The price for Tamil Nadu is worked out on the basis of the schedule and the recommendations of the tariff commission.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has come before this House from time to time in some form or the other. I think I should go to the next question.

केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारों में स्टाक किए गये खाद्यान्नों का बीमा

+

*1173. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारों में स्टाक किये गये खाद्यान्नों का ओरियंटल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी से बीमा कराया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य बीमा कम्पनियां जिन दरों पर इन खाद्यान्नों का बीमा करने के लिये तैयार हैं, उनसे सरकार की कई लाख रुपये की बचत हो सकती है परन्तु कुछ अधिकारियों के कृत्यों के कारण यह बचत संभव नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य बीमा कम्पनियों ने इस बारे में सरकार को लिखा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनके अनुकूल प्रस्तावों पर विचार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Only one insurance company, *viz.* the Union Cooperative Insurance Society Limited, has written to the Government in this regard. But the Central Warehousing Corporation in the past received quotations from several insurance companies, including the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the answer to part (b) above.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, सरकार ने बहुत सी इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों से क्वोटेशन लिये थे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने उस कम्पनी का क्वोटेशन स्वीकार किया, जिसका क्वोटेशन सबसे कम था । क्या यह सच है कि अगर सरकार किसी को-आपरेटिव कैरेक्टर की कम्पनी से इंश्योरेंस कराती, तो विभाग को ज्यादा लाभ रहता और अधिक बचत होती ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In this matter, we are broadly governed by the general directive of Government. For instance, the Government has issued a directive that properties and goods under the direct and indirect control of Government should be insured either with the Indian Insurance Companies Association Pool or with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. As far as the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company is concerned, it is 100 per cent a subsidiary of the LIC. So, it is almost a public sector organisation. Natural-

ly, while giving insurance, we have to take into consideration the general directive of the Government. Moreover, even the interests of the Corporation should also be looked into. In this particular case, I have looked into the facts and I find that the quotations from the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company were very favourable as compared to the quotations given by others.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्वोटेशन्ज के फेवरेबल होने की बात नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट तौर पर बतायें कि क्या इस कम्पनी के क्वोटेशन्ज सबसे कम थे।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The point is, there are various aspects coming under insurance. Some of the insurance companies have a particular rate for tariff items as compared to the other non-tariff items. All these aspects have to be taken into consideration, and not a single item alone.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : गत वर्ष सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का इंश्योरेंस कराया और उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी को पे की गई ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: About the precise amount, I will require notice. The goods which are stored in the warehouses of the Corporation are insured.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : आखिर मंत्री महोदय को यह बताने में क्या दिक्कत है कि सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि इस कम्पनी को इंश्योरेंस कमीशन के रूप में दी ? यह प्रश्न 21 दिन पहले दिया गया था। मेरा प्रश्न बिल्कुल स्पेसिफिक और रेलिवेंट है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: May I explain? It is a 100 per cent subsidiary of the LIC. I have explained that position. That is almost a Government concern, and no individual or any group of individuals stand to benefit, whatever amount is paid. As I said, if the hon. Member wants to have the information, I can give him, but the information is not with me now.

श्री शारदा नन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन कम्पनियों ने इश्योरेंस करने के लिए आवेदन दिये थे, उनके नाम क्या हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: May I explain it again, Sir? The Government have given a general directive to the public sector organisations that they must insure the goods either with the Life Insurance Corporation or with the Association that I have mentioned. If some private companies give some quotations we cannot give our insurance to them.

भूमिहीन बेरोजगार लोग

*1180. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारत में ऐसे करोड़ों लोग हैं जो भूमिहीन हैं, जिनके पास जीवन-निर्वाह के कोई साधन नहीं हैं और जो बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद उन्हें सरकारी कार्यालयों, उद्योगों तथा अन्य स्थानों में कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन असहाय लोगों के लाभार्थ कोई ऐसे नियम बनायेगी जिनसे उन्हें प्राथमिकता के आधार पर रोजगार दिया जा सके ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सरकार देश की मौजूदा बेरोजगारी (जिनमें भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की बेरोजगारी भी शामिल है) की

स्थिति से परिचित है लेकिन इस समस्या का यथातथ्य अनुमान ज्ञात नहीं है ।

(ख) नियुक्ति सहायता के मामले में भूमिहीन श्रमिकों से भेद-भाव पूर्ण व्यवहार की सरकार के पास जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) से (ङ). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैंने यह पूछा था कि जिन भूमिहीन लोगों के जीवन निर्वाह का कोई साधन नहीं है, क्या उनको सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा कारखानों में नौकरी प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में विशेष सुविधा दिलाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने कोई विशेष आदेश प्रसारित किया है ; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पिछले दिनों सदन में बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न पर बहस हुई थी और मैंने बताया था कि जैसे इस देश में बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न से परिचित है । उसी तरह भूमिहीनों में बेरोजगारी के प्रश्न से सरकार परिचित है, लेकिन यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि उन बेरोजगारों की संख्या क्या है । उनके लिए कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार ने हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को नौकरी के सम्बन्ध में विशेष सुविधायें दी हैं और उनका अनुपात भी रखा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इन वर्गों के लिए प्राइवेट और सरकारी कारखानों में भर्ती के लिए भी कोई क्वोटा निश्चित किया है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : गृह मंत्रालय के निर्देश के अन्तर्गत कुछ प्रतिशत इन लोगों के लिए रखा गया है और जहां जहां सम्भव है, उसके अनुसार लोगों को नौकरी में रखा जाता है । जहां तक हमारे एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज़ का प्रश्न है, उनमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होती है । लेकिन व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र दोनों में गृह मंत्रालय के निर्देश का बराबर ख्याल रखा जाता है ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : गढ़वाल के माना गांव से लेकर पिथौरागढ़ और नैनीताल से टनकपुर के लम्बे एरिया में, जो कि नेपाल के बार्डर के साथ लगता है, लगभग पांच या छः लाख भूमिहीन बसते हैं । इन भूमिहीनों में से बहुत से लोग सेना के भूतपूर्व सैनिक या युद्ध-कला से परिचित लोग हैं । यह एरिया सामरिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । क्या सरकार शत्रुओं से अपनी सीमा की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ऐसे लोगों को तराई में पड़ी हुई जमीन को दिलवाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है या उस पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता है ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : वहां पर पिथोड़ागढ़ आदि का बहुत सा क्षेत्र सेंटर के अन्तर्गत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सजेस्शन गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंच गया है । वह काफी है ।

SHRI BASUMATARI: Just now the Minister referred to the circular of the Home Ministry in regard to the appointment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. When the matter was referred to the Home Ministry that on the ground that suitable candidates are not available they are not considered for appointment, the Home Ministry said that the best among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be appointed on the basis of the carry-forward policy. May I know whether this has been followed or not ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I cannot say about this particular question, but the circular of the Home Ministry regarding the reservation of quotas is followed by us.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Since the next census is coming within the next few months, will the government make an effort at least to know, if not to give any relief, the extent of landless unemployment and the way in which this problem is growing?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I cannot say how far the unemployment of this particular section can be found out through the census. During the last census the unemployment figure was given as 1.4 million. Then the Planning Commission said that census is not the procedure to assess the magnitude of this problem. We have appointed a committee. When the report of that committee is available we may know the magnitude of the problem.

श्री कांबले : मैं श्रम मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 20 सालों से आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है क्या कोई ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट है कि जिसमें उस सर्कुलर के मुताबिक उसकी पूर्ति हो गई है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रश्न बार-बार किया जा रहा है। जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का सवाल है वह मैं कह सकता हूं। लेकिन कहां तक इसको किया गया है यह गृह मंत्रालय ही कह सकता है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: According to the latest information available with us, that of the National Sample Survey, there are about 35 million landless people whose daily wage is 96 paise and at best they have employment for only 106 days in the year. This is a very very sad picture which we cannot afford to ignore. Therefore, will this Ministry consider the proposal for standing offer of employment which is contained in the Fourth Plan and, if so, in how many areas this form of insurance of employment for the landless labour is going to be extended during the Fourth Plan?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am sorry there is no such proposal.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Should I show you the reference in the draft Fourth Plan? I am sorry, you have not read your own Plan.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I think you have over-read the Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: You are politicalising.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What else are we here for?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: What else can I do? I am no longer in the ICS.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There is no organisation whatsoever to find out the landless unemployment in the country at the present moment. Is the Committee which the Government referred to going into this problem? After the report is available, will government take special measures to tackle the agricultural unemployment problem?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true that the end of the first, second and third plan we used to give the number of unemployed. But, as is known to the hon. Members, the very method of finding the number of unemployed was questioned in the House and outside. The Planning Commission also said that the methodology of finding out the unemployment and under-employment has to be gone into. The Dantwala Committee, which was appointed in August 1968, has not yet submitted its report but its summary is known to us. It says that in the present economic structure of our country it is not possible to give any one dimensional magnitude and, therefore, it is not possible to give the exact number. But, as the hon. Members are aware, at the instance of the House a resolution was passed on the subject in November. We are appointing an expert committee which will suggest remedial measures for the problem.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is a hell of a way of hiding the truth.

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर जो खेतों में काम करते हैं बड़े-बड़े किसान उनको बहुत कम मजदूरी देते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मिनिमम वेजज ऐक्ट है उसे उनके लिए लागू करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध यद्यपि इस प्रश्न से नहीं है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं न्यूनतम मजदूरी के सम्बन्ध में। न्यूनतम मजदूरी भूमिहीनों के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निश्चित की जाती है। हम यहां से समय-समय पर उनको लिखते हैं और उनसे निवेदन करते हैं कि समय-समय पर उनकी मजदूरी में परिवर्तन किया जाय। (2) जिन राज्यों में कुछ भागों में यह लागू है उसे वहां सम्पूर्ण भागों में लागू किया जाय और (3) इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए एन्फोर्समेंट मशीनरी बनाई जाय। इसके लिए हम राज्य सरकारों से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : जब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट-ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के प्रोपोर्शन की बात आ गई तो मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि होम मिनिस्ट्री का एक सर्कुलर है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, मेरा सवाल बिलकुल स्पष्ट और सीधा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में क्या उस अनुपात पर अमल होता है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं होता है तो जो हमारा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज है वहां से जब हम कार्ड देते हैं बेरोजगारों को तो कार्ड देते वक्त हम लोग अपनी तरफ से इसके ऊपर चेक रख सकते हैं या नहीं और हम अपनी तरफ से उतना प्रोपोर्शनेट कार्ड देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ? मंत्री महोदय समझ गए या नहीं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जैसा मैंने कहा, यह प्रश्न बड़ा सीधा और सुन्दर है। समझने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। लेकिन मैंने यह कहा कि यह निर्देश गृह मंत्रालय का है। हम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की तरफ से उस निर्देश का पालन करते हैं। अब इसका कार्यान्वियन कहां तक विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा होता है कितना उनको दिया गया कितना नहीं दिया गया यह सारे तथ्य और आंकड़े गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा ही दिए जा सकते हैं। जहां तक हमारा प्रश्न है हम उस निर्देश का पालन करते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया। जैसे कि कोई एक फैक्ट्री है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं, पूना में म्युनिसिपल ट्रांसपोर्ट है, उसमें 16 परसेंट एम्प्लायमेंट अकुशल लोगों को भी नहीं मिलता है तो यह क्यों नहीं देते हैं... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम चरण : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। सी० आर० पी० में डायरेक्ट रेक्रूटमेंट करते हैं। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से कुछ नहीं होता वहां क्यों नहीं इसको करते हैं......

श्री शिव चरण : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे, खेतिहर मजदूरों को 12 मास तो काम मिलता नहीं है। वह भूमिहीन होते हैं और उनमें ज्यादातर हरिजन भूमिहीन होते हैं तो उनको भूमि दिलाने के लिए या उन्हें उचित पेंशन वगैरह जैसे मिलों के मजदूरों को मिलता है ऐसे ही उन्हें भी दिलाने की कोई व्यवस्था वह करेंगे जिसमें उनको सुविधा हो ? वेतन सहित छुट्टियां उन्हें मिल सकें, ऐसा कोई इंतजाम वह करेंगे ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों के रोष के दो कारण हैं। एक तो यह कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज जब इनके काज को स्पांसर करता है चाहे व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र हो या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र हो तो हम उन नियमों का पालन करते हैं या नहीं। हमारा सम्बन्ध वहीं तक है। जहां तक स्पांसर करने के बाद

उसका कार्यान्वियन हुआ या नहीं जैसा जोशी जी ने बताया, उनको उस जगह पर लिया जाता है या नहीं या कितना लिया जाता है मैंने स्पष्ट बताया कि इस प्रश्न का जवाब गृह मंत्रालय दे सकता है। मैंने यह स्पष्ट कहा और फिर यह प्रश्न किए जाते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि यह तो कह देते हैं लेकिन काम मिला या नहीं मिला वह गृह मंत्रालय ही उसका उत्तर दे सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो वर्षों के भीतर आपने कितने ऐसे लोगों को काम दिलाया क्या कोई उसके आंकड़े आपके पास हैं? इसका उत्तर मैं सीधे चाहता हूं। क्योंकि मंत्रालय का यह भी काम है कि काम मिला या नहीं इसके आंकड़े भी वह रखे।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इसका सीधा उत्तर है कि यह आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आखिर रोजगार मंत्रालय की यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि काम मिला या नहीं इसको भी वह देखें······ (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भूमिहीन लोग तो मजदूर हैं न? और यह कहते हैं कि यह गृह मंत्रालय का काम है। कोई जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्री राम चरण : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी ने जो कहा वह सरासर असत्य है। इनके आदमी स्पांसर करते हैं तो इनको डिपार्टमेंट इन्फार्म करता है और यह कहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से पूछिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मिनिस्टर कहते हैं वह मानना पड़ेगा। इसमें प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : प्रतिवर्ष हजारों छोटी भूमि वालों को सरकार भूमिहीन बनाती है प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करके तो ऐसी हालत में वह अनएम्प्लायड हो जाते हैं और जैसा कि प्रश्न पूछा गया (ख) और (ग) में क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि जिनको यह भूमिहीन बनाती है इनकी जमीन ले लेकर और उसपर बड़ी-बड़ी अट्टालिकाएं खड़ी करके क्या उसके लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिलकुल ठीक है······

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided to exhaust the list; I want to have an experiment to see whether we can do one question in one hour if I go on accommodating all those Members who rise in their seats. If I go on like this we can do barely one question in one hour. I am not going to allow more than three or four supplementaries in future.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY: Every one who is interested in asking supplementaries? You can accommodate them if you reach ten or twelve questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me experiment. I expect hon. Members not to get up after two or three questions are asked so that I can pass on to the next question. They should not make it a regular cross-examination. The other day we read about the cost of one question. We cannot do even five or six in a list of thirty questions, not to speak of 200 unstarred questions.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सजेश्चन है। हर प्रश्न में 10-10 नाम दे दिये जाते हैं, इसके बजाय एक ही आदमी का नाम रहे, तो आपकी मंशा पूरी हो जायगी और इस तरह से आप नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन ले सकेंगे।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिये।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न बिलकुल ठीक है। जहां पर किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट के लिये भूमि ली जाती है और उसकी वजह से जो लोग भूमिहीन हो जाते हैं, उनको नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दी जाय, यह निर्देश और निश्चय सरकार का है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न भूमिहीनों से सम्बन्धित है। मैं आपकी मारफत मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि देहातों के अन्दर जो लोग भूमिहीन हैं, जिनके पास पैदावार के लिए जमीन नहीं है, उनको काम देने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है, जिसमें पैसे की खपत कम हो और पसीने की खपत ज्यादा हो ? क्या ऐसी कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों के सामने है, जिसके द्वारा उनको अधिक से अधिक काम दिया जा सके ?

क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाई है, जिसके माध्यम से मालूम हो सके कि इस समय देश में ऐसे कितने भूमिहीन लोग हैं। क्या कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण करने की आपने व्यवस्था की है, यदि कोई कमेटी नहीं बनाई है, तो क्या आप बनाने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि जहां तक कम से कम मजदूरी की बात है, यह राज्य सरकारें तय करती हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछने के बजाय भाषण करने लगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूं। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि कम से कम मजदूरी की बात राज्य सरकारें तय करती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कितनी राज्य सरकारें हैं, जिन्होने कम से कम मजदूरी तय की है और वे आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है —क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाना चाहती है जिसमें पसीने की पूंजी अधिक हो और पैसे की पूंजी कम हो, अर्थात लेबर-ओरियन्टेड स्कीम हो—जैसा मैंने अपने एक जवाब में बताया था कि चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के विभिन्न एलोकेशन्ज में अधिक धनराशि का प्रोवीजन इसीलिये किया गया है कि योजनायें अधिकतर लेबर इन्टन्सिव हों। जहां तक न्यूनतम मजदूरी का प्रश्न है, सभी राज्य सरकारों ने इसके बारे में निश्चय किया है और न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित की है। समय-समय पर उनमें परिवर्तन भी किया जाता है। इसके एन्फोर्समेंट के लिये भी हम राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह करते रहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। कितना तय किया है ? कम से कम मजदूरी कितनी होगी? बीच का प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय खा गये। मैंने पूछा था—सर्वे कराने के लिये क्या कोई कमेटी बनाई है जो पता लगाये कि देश में कितने भूमिहीन लोग हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या प्रश्न भी खाये जाते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप सरकार को शह देते हैं, जिसकी वजह से वे उत्तर नहीं देते हैं—यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पर मेरी या द्विवेदी जी या किसी की भी अपील का कोई असर होता है या नहीं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मुझ पर इतना असर हुआ है कि मैं वैसे ही बैठ जाता हूं।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस समस्या पर विचार किया है कि सरकारी कामों में या नये कामों में जो नौकरी की

व्यवस्था होगी उसमें गरीब और भूमिहीन लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी। क्या सरकार के सामने इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम उस इलाके के रहने वाले हैं जहां लोगों की तमाम जायदाद और भूमि को किसी न किसी योजना के लिये ले लिया गया है। कोसी योजना बनी, बोकारो स्टील प्लांट बन रहा है, इस क्षेत्र में जिन लोगों की जमीन जायदाद को लिया गया, उनमें से एक प्रतिशत को भी इन योजनाओं में काम नहीं दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—खास कर कोसी क्षेत्र और बोकारो स्टील क्षेत्र के ऐसे लोगों को नौकरी देने के लिये क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन्ज के लिये मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—आप मेहरबानी करके रूल्ज को जरूर पढ़िये। हाइपोथेटिकल क्वेश्चन्ज, अनकनेक्टेड क्वेश्चन्ज, अन-कन्सर्नड क्वेश्चन्ज सप्लीमेंट्री में नहीं पूछे जाते हैं, उनकी इन्फार्मेशन्ज नहीं आती हैं। किसी तरह से आप अपने सवाल को सीधा तो करिये। आप बार-बार मुझे ऐसा कहने पर क्यों मजबूर करते हैं कि आपने जितने सवाल पूछे हैं, सब हाइपोथेटिकल क्वेश्चन्ज पूछे हैं।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : हाइपोथेटिकल क्वेश्चन्ज कैसे हैं ? मैंने पूछा है, क्या सरकार के सामने इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव है...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not finishing this question. I want to see how far we can go.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I don't think there is any point in continuing with this question. Unless you pass over to the next question, it will go on like this.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी बताया था कि जहां-जहां किसी योजना के लिये जमीन ली जाती है, वहां के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। मैंने कहा था—जहां-जहां ऐसी योजनाओं के लिये जमीन ली जाती है और उससे लोग भूमिहीन बन जाते हैं, उनको नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दी जाय। ऐसा निश्चय सरकार का है। लेकिन जब एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेन्ज दरख्वास्तों को जांच करके एम्पलायर के पास भेजता है तो संविधान के आर्टीकल 16(1) तथा (2) तथा आई० एल० ओ० कन्वेन्शन के आर्टीकल 88 (6) के अनुसार उसकी योग्यता और मैरिट्स पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

Recommendation of Commissioner for S/C and S/T on Plugging of Loopholes in Agrarian Laws

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*1181. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has in his report for 1968-69 recommended the plugging of certain loopholes in the agrarian laws with a view to achieving peace amongst the peasantry;

(b) if so, the nature of the loopholes pointed out by the Commissioner; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It has been recommended in the report that all loopholes in the agrarian laws should be plugged and suitable measures taken for their implementation.

(b) With regard to land alienations from tribals to non-tribals, the laws are sometimes not adequate to prevent such alienations. On the other hand, in absence of right of transfer,

tribals are not able to obtain institutional credit. In certain cases, rules have not been framed or notifications issued for implementation of such laws.

(c) The recommendations made in the report with regard to agrarian laws have generally been considered at the Chief Ministers' Conference on Land Reforms held in November, 1969.

SHRI D. AMAT: It has been suggested by the Dhebar Commission that illegal alienation of tribal lands by non-tribals would be the concern of the authorities to take action *suo motu* and for resumption of land by tribals without compensation which has been illegally occupied by non-tribals. So, what administrative machinery do Government propose to introduce or set up in Scheduled areas to inquiry into such illegal occupation of lands by non-tribals in the industrial belt of Rourkela, Ranchi, and Hatia and for restoration of lands to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are the original owners?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is a matter for the State Governments and they will have to take steps. In fact, since the President's rule we have ourselves issued some ordinances to protect the interests of the tribals, to protect them from illegal alienations or in cases in which land was taken away from the tribals. In order to give land to the tribals we have enacted necessary laws for implementation and the State Governments will have to take necessary steps for implementation. We are prepared to take any other measures which the hon. Member may suggest.

SHRI D. AMAT: The law of the land is of no assistance to the ill-clad, half-fed and uneducated tribals, as they cannot fight cases in the courts, by paying the fees to the pleaders and lawyers, for recovery of their lands which have otherwise been illegally and forcibly occupied by the non-tribals. So, what is the amount of legal aid so far extended to the tribal people to fight such cases in the Courts?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: With respect to that particular area mentioned by the hon. Member, I will have to get the information.

SHRI RANGA: Generally, why can't you say?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: So far as the broad principles are concerned our approach is this; there should not be any intermediary between the cultivator and the State.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Have you made any provision to give assistance for legal aid?

SHRI RANGA: Legal aid should be given.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is for the State Government to take necessary steps in the matter.

SHRI RANGA: Here is a Cabinet Minister, Sir, who is supposed to understand this problem much more quickly, easily and instinctively. The question was very clear: What is the legal aid that Government of India can possibly think of giving to these people in order to help them to obtain their rights in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): The Professor himself has experience on land relations in the country and it is presumed that he knows that land is a subject to be dealt with by the State Government and not by the Centre. Those matters have to be agitated in the Assembly and not in the Parliament.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is not that simple.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: It is as simple as that.

SHRI UMANATH: Many of the landholders take advantage of the loopholes and go to Courts to get the laws struck down. This stands in the way of implementation of land laws, because, the property right is included in the Fundamental Rights provision of the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know what proposal the Government has got to see that this matter is taken away from the

Court's interference on account of the provision that property right is a Fundamental Right within the Constitution. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what proposal is there to get away from this situation.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the jurisdiction of the civil courts is concerned, we have advised the State Governments that in regard to implementation of land reforms the jurisdiction of the civil court should be withdrawn and the Special Tribunals should be entrusted with the proceedings for implementation of land reforms. As far as the Fundamental Right is concerned, this issue was examined; and I do not think it comes in the way of legal implementation of land reforms in any way.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: There were two judgments of the Kerala High Court annulling the provisions of Agricultural Reforms Bill. The Minister said that it is the responsibility of the State Government but the State Government has taken it up with the Centre. I want to know whether the Government will consider to have the Kerala Land Reforms Bill included in the Ninth Schedule. There are so many provisions there which help the landless peasants in Kerala. This is my first question.

In Tripura there are tribals and non-tribals in tribal area. The non-tribal sections are taking away the lands of the tribal people. I want to know whether Government have considered the question of retaining the lands got by the non-tribal sections in tribal areas by the tribals only.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the second part or the hon. Member's question is concerned, our approach is that alienation from tribals should not take place. They should only be allowed to mortgage their lands if credit is to be obtained by the tribals either from Government or from cooperative organizations. The way in which the lands of the tribals are taken away, we have advised the State Governments to plug the loophole in the land laws so that their lands are not taken away by the non-tribals. As regards the other part of the question of the hon. Member, the technical and legal aspects of it will have to be examined in the light of the ruling given by the Kerala High Court.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Arising out of the reply that the hon. Minister has just now given, it seems the Government have advised the State Governments to have Land Tribunals specially to go into the disputes of lands alienated from the tribals.

I want to know from the Minister whether the Land Tribunals have actually been set up and if so, in how many States such Land Tribunals have been set up for the purposes?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In fact a number of States have taken this decision. But we go on reviewing the position from time to time and whatever lacunae there may be in the law enacted by the States in this regard try to see that provisions are made to plug the loopholes. We have recommended this to all the State Governments. A number of States have taken decision in this regard.

Practically the Land Tribunals have been appointed all over the country. And necessary provisions have been made in the law of the State Governments. But, we found later on after review of the cases that there were certain lacunae in the laws enacted by the States. And so we have again requested the State Governments to plug the loopholes under which Land Tribunals have been appointed.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, उनके पास पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन होती है और देहातों में जो सवर्ण जमीदार तथा साहूकार होते हैं, वे उनकी जमीनें रेहन रखकर खरीद लेते हैं, जिसके कारण वे बराबर भूमिहीन होते जाते हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं क्या वह कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेगी और राज्य सरकारों को आदेश देगी कि हरिजन आदिवासियों की जमीनें बेची न जायें और इसके साथ-साथ क्या कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को भी यह डायरेक्शन देगी कि वह हरिजन आदिवासियों को कर्ज दें

क्योंकि उनके पास पांच एकड़ से कम ही जमीनें होती हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: At the Chief Ministers' Conference a suggestion was made on the line suggested by the hon. Member. A suggestion has been made to State Governments to see that they take necessary precautions to see that lands owned by Tribals and S. Cs. are not alienated.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि भूमि सुधार कानूनों में गल्तियां हैं—योजना आयोग ने भी इसको माना है और सरकार भी इसको मानती है लेकिन यह भी कह दिया जाता है कि यह राज्य का विषय है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या पूरे देश के लिए कमोबेश एक समान भूमि सुधार कानून बनायेगी और उसको दृष्टि में रखकर पश्चिम बंगाल जहां पर केन्द्र का शासन है, जहां पर जमीन की समस्यायें भी हैं, वहां के लिए कोई माडेल विधेयक लाने की तैयारी कर रही है तथा जमीन के उचित वितरण के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Uniform legislation for the whole country may not be a feasible proposition. The hon. Members are aware that in regard to the land reforms enacted by State Governments, we find that in one or two States for historical reasons, the conditions differ from region to region even in the same State. In fact, modifications in the provisions have been made in the law of one State. But, because of the historical background etc. it may not be desirable to have a uniform law. Moreover, this being a State subject, we provide broad guide-lines and it is ultimately the State Legislatures who have to enact the laws.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि जिस प्रकार का आप भूमि सुधार चाहते हैं, उसको दृष्टि में रख कर क्या सरकार बंगाल में, जहां कि इस समय केन्द्र का शासन है, भूमि सुधार करने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Some time back Dr. A.N. Mehta of the Planning Commission made certain recommendations concerning West Bengal's share-cropping system which is in vogue mainly in the aman or Kharif rice areas of West Bengal districts. He proposed a scheme by which in a period of ten years the system of share-cropping would be abolished altogether and the share-croppers made the actual owners of the land, thus doing away with indirect intermediary-ship evolved on the basis of the share-cropping system because it acts as some kind of discouragement for proper investment and inputs in the land. Have Government considered this and come to a decision?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have said earlier, Government have come to the very definite conclusion that share-cropping has got to be eliminated because it is not only a disincentive but is an impediment in the way of production, apart from the humanitarian aspect of the problem. Broad guidelines have been given to State Governments that within a period of one year all intermediaries have got to be abolished and direct relationship established between the tenant cultivators and the State.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Centre has to consider first how such loophole has to be plugged: it is about how the Central Government when it appoints a Commission can implement their recommendations as it has at present no power to do so. Secondly, this is an age of special assistance and crash programmes. There are ways of doing things if Government are really interested in doing them. Can they draw up a special assistance or crash programme of assisting such lawyers in every sub-divisional headquarter or taluk headquarter who will defend only the cases of landless peasants and tribals?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The State Governments, as has already been made clear by the hon. Minister, are free to give free or concessional-rate legal aid to the poorer sections of society.

SHRI S. KUNDU: That was not my question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: They are free to do it. If the hon. Member is interested in Orissa, I shall draw the attention of the State Government to his suggestion.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Prime Minister has made a provision of Rs. 4 crores for drinking water. Why has she made such a provision? It is with a purpose....

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot go on like this every time. Next question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only today I have been absent during the question hour earlier. I thought my question on Lenin would not come up so early. You have got the power to allow it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the duty of members to be present. That is not the procedure; I have no such power. Why does he advocate a wrong procedure and put me also in the wrong?

Recommendations of Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

*1186. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Wage Board for Port and Dock workers have been accepted by Government;

(b) whether Government have made any reservations in accepting them;

(c) whether Government will accept them with retrospective effect from the date on which the Wage Board was constituted; and

(d) the main benefits which will accrue to the workers out of the acceptance of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). Copies of Government's Resolution which gives a summary of the Board's recommendations along with Government's decision thereon were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 30th March, 1970. As mentioned in Para 4 of the Resolution, Government has accepted the unanimous and majority recommendations of the Wage Board, covered by its terms of reference, for implementation from 1.1.1969.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The tragedy of this Labour Ministry is that they appoint a Wage Board in a certain year and the Wage Board gives its recommendation after five or six years, and their convention has been to accept part of the recommendations from that date. So, the purpose with which the Wage Board is set up is partially defeated, unless the Government accepts the recommendations of the Wage Board from the date from which it was appointed. Coming to this particular case, may I know whether the Government will accept the unanimous or majority recommendations as the case may be from the date from which the Wage Board was appointed, i.e., about four years before the date on which the Wage Board gave its report?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The contention of hon. Member is true that when we appoint a Wage Board, it takes quite a long time to give its recommendations. After that the most important part is implementation. Since the recommendations of the Wage Boards are not statutorily enforceable at present, we have to persuade the State Governments who are in a majority of the cases the appropriate Governments to implement them. It is not possible to say that the recommendations will be given retrospective effect from the date of the appointment of the Wage Board. In this case we have accepted the recommendations from 1.1.1969.

SHRI S. KUNDU: One of the recommendations which the Government has not accepted is about absorbing the rent of the quarters which the workers of the Calcutta Port

Trust were paying to the Port Trust. Will the Government take it up with the Shipping Ministry and see that this recommendation is also accepted?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true that while accepting this recommendation we have said that we will separately deal with this. We have taken up this question with the Transport Ministry.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Since the hon. Minister has recommended the recommendations of the Wage Board to the respective States, may I know which are the States which are reluctant to accept the recommendations, and which are the States which have accepted or are favourable to these recommendations of the Wage Board?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): I may correct the impression given to the hon. Members by my colleague. In the case of port and dock workers, the appropriate Government for implementation of the recommendations is the Central Government.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: He said it is the State Governments.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: My colleague, while generally replying to the question of wage boards, said that in certain cases the appropriate Government is the State Government, in which case we appeal to the State Government to see that the recommendations are implemented, but in the case of mines, port and dock workers, railways and so on, the appropriate Government is the Central Government, and it is our responsibility, and we will see that they are implemented.

Hungarian Film Festival vis-a-vis Indian Culture

*1187. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a film festival of Hungary is being held in India during April, 1970;

(b) if so, whether the films which will be shown in the festival will be against the Indian culture;

(c) if so, whether Government will advise them that such films, which are against our culture are not included in it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Here in India we have got some moral standards and we import films without those moral standards, immoral films so to say, and they are screened here in our country. What will happen to the younger generation? They will see those films and get spoiled. May I know from the hon. Minister whether at least hereafter when they allow other countries to screen their films here they will take steps in advance to see that such bad films are not screened here in India?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: These film festivals are part of the mutual exchange programmes. What is intended is to show the culture of those countries to the people in our country, and our films depicting our way of life are exhibited in those countries.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Supply of Sub-Standard foodgrains for Defence Consumption

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SNQ. 22. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the allegation that sub-standard foodgrains have been supplied by Shri Bhani Ram Gupta and others for defence consumption ;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government have seen a press report containing certain allegations against Shri Bhani Ram Gupta.

(b) A firm in Delhi, by the name of M/s. Bujan Mal Kundan Lal, of which Shri Bhani Ram Gupta is a partner, has been supplying foodgrains to the Defence Services for the last three years or so. Out of a total quantity of 962 tonnes of Dals and 184 tonnes of Barley supplied by the firm from April 1967 onwards, 118 tonnes of Dals and 23 tonnes of Barley had to be rejected as they did not conform to the specifications laid down in the contracts.

(c) In accordance with the terms of the contract, repurchase of the aforesaid quantity of 118 MT of foodgrains (95 tonnes of Dals and 23 tonnes of Barley) was ordered by the Department of Food at the risk and cost of the firm, and a recovery of Rs. 1191/- by way of liquidated damages at the rate of 1 per cent of the value of the cancelled contracts, has also been effected. Similar action to make risk repurchase and realise damage charges is in hand about the balance quantity of 23 tonnes of Dals rejected during this month.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I regret to say that the hon. Minister has undermined the whole conspiracy between the suppliers, the Director of Supplies, ** who was once civil supplies director and the Army Brigadier.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow names of individuals to be mentioned here; they are not present in the House to defend themselves. I have already received a number of letters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : When he is involved why cannot he be mentioned ? His name is there even in the answer—Bhani Ram Gupta.

MR. SPEAKER : You mention other names also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I seek your guidance on one matter ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If a question is put and a particular name is mentioned the hon. Minister can say : it is not a fact. There the matter ends. Why do you prohibit it ? If he is bringing in on allegation and there is no reply that is a different matter. But with reference to a particular question, if a person's name came up and he wants a reply from the Minister, and the Minister says : no, the matter is over.

श्री रवि राय : शोर्ट नोटिस क्वैश्चन में श्री भानो राम गुप्ता एंड अदर्स लिखा हुआ है । यह सदस्यों के अधिकारों का सवाल है । मान लीजिये कोई अफसर भ्रष्टाचार करता है तो उसको कैसे लिया जायगा ? कुछ तो होना चाहिए मीडियम ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस की कार्यवाही चलाने के लिए रूल्स आफ प्रोसीज्योर आपके बनाये हुए हैं और मैंने जो अभी कहा, वह कोई मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूं ।

श्री रवि राय : मिनिस्टर महोदय इंकार कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यह शौर्ट नोटिस क्वैश्चन में श्री भानीराम गुप्ता का नाम कैसे दिया गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The name of the gentleman who is not present in the House to defend himself should not be mentioned. You can give the designation and his official position, etc., and I am very sorry in spite of realising this point you go on putting the question like that.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The rules are like this. Before mentioning a particular name, if we have specific charges against the person or a Government official, the general practice is that before speaking in this House, we give an advance copy either to the Minister or to the Speaker....

MR. SPEAKER: Has it been given in this case?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to that. During the Question Hour, let us see what it says. If you read the question: "Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegation that sub-standard foodgrains have been supplied by Shri Bhani Ram Gupta," who is a partner in the firm of Messrs Bhujan Mal Kundanlal, and so on.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow anything like that. Please sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly bear me before you give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not object to the mentioning of the name of the gentleman who is already on the record, but....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to my question. Kindly hear me, here my submission; let me complete it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. What is your point of order in brief? I do not want any speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not mentioning any name. Supposing, during the course of the question and answer, as in this particular case, some officer connected with the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals is concerned, or some officers of the Defence Ministry like the DOS who supplies to Armed Forces, are concerned, if it is in the knowledge of the hon. Member that these two officers, one may be a Brigadier and the other somebody else—ABCD—are concerned in this, is it not open to the hon. Member to mention the names, and let the Minister deny or accept it?

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing; not at all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under what rules?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot mention the name of the gentleman in the House, except his designation. You cannot say something which is not there.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न को आप देख लीजिये : इसमें यह भानीराम गुप्ता का नाम किस प्रोसीज्योर के अनुसार अंकित हुआ है? वह कौन सा प्रोसीज्योर है जिसके अनुसार यह नाम अंकित किया गया है वह प्रोसीज्योर आप बतला दीजिये...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You can never understand; you will not understand it.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : आप के सचिवालय की क्या डिगनिटी है और यह भानीराम गुप्ता का नाम कैसे इसमें लिख दिया है। यह किस प्रोसीज्योर के अन्दर किया है वह भी तो बतला दें...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get excited please. Have patience. I am not prepared to listen to him. I warn you not to behave like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This was a calculated attempt to defraud the country's exchequer to the tune of at least Rs. 52 lakhs in a total purchase of Rs. 1,88,50,000. In that, they have not only defrauded the country by money; if this dal had been consumed by the troops, they would have been attacked by serious dysentery or colitis, because the dal is completely moth-eaten and worm-eaten, and it is a serious anti-national act. This Bhujan Mal Kundanlal; it is a family business of Guptas. He is the Secretary....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow all this. Ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You allow several questions to others, and when I say

something, you are not allowing it. I will be brief.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask a simple question; a precise question. No speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am making it very brief, so that it helps the House to understand. This Bhani Ram Gupta is a man who was arrested on charges of blackmarketing. There is a press-cutting with me. This foodgrain dealer's house was searched on an income-tax issue; this was the man who was arrested on 28-9-1964. There is a press cutting with me which shows that this man defrauded the country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is this man?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You know his brother is an MP in this House.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, he says his brother is an MP in this House. We want to know who he is. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Mr. Bhani Ram Gupta was arrested....

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question. You are making a speech which is not permitted under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Federation of Grain Dealers' Association of India have been trying to stop nationalisation of foodgrain trade. Its President, Mr. Aggarwal, was punished under the P. D. Act during the U. F. regime in Calcutta. Its treasurer, Manchand Gupta, was handcuffed and arrested on charges of blackmarketing.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow that. If you do not come out with the question, you should sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I know why is it that all the Government purchases are not made through the Food Corporation of India and instead, they are given to private traders who make enormous profits and do this sort of criminal act to bring disease on our troops?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All purchases of wheat and rice are made through the Food Corporation. There is no question of purchasing either wheat or rice from any private sector organisation. In regard to some pulses and other foodgrains, the first preference is given to the Food Corporation. But as the Food Corporation is not in a position to supply all the requirements, then the army supply organisation have to go to the open market also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I know whether Government will consider the nationalisation of foodgrain trade and also to bring criminal prosecution and black-list this firm Bhujanmal Kundanlal and institute a CBI enquiry and inflict exemplary punishment on the Brigadier and the Director of Purchases, the former Civil Supply Director, who is a great friend of Mr. Bhani Ram Gupta and heavily bribed for this?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you sure there is no misprint in this and it is not Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as legal action is concerned, we shall get it examined.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक प्रार्थना है कि अगर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य का नाम आया है तो उसको हटा दिया जाय। जो आरोप है अगर उसके बारे में उनसे पूछा गया है तो बात दूसरी है, लेकिन अगर नहीं पूछा है तो उनका नाम लेना बिल्कुल अनुचित है और उसको कार्रवाई से काट दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिये बाकायदा यह सवाल नहीं है कि मैं आपको डाइरेक्शन बतलाऊं। मगर मैं जिसको बुलाता हूं उसके साथ मुझ को कुश्ती लड़नी पड़ती है। मेम्बर साहबान से मुझको जबर्दस्ती करनी पड़ती है। आखिर यह कब तक चलेगा ?

I am not going to allow the mention of any hon. Member's name in this connection.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I suggest that all references to the hon. Member be deleted from the record.

SHRI UMANATH: I agree that any reflection on any hon. Member should not go on record. But we must be consistent in this House. On the Sarkar Committee of Enquiry into the CSIR, 8 Members of Parliament were there. A charge was made here the other day that that committee was pressurised to change its report. It means that 8 Members of Parliament—4 from this House and 4 from the Rajya Sabha—were pressurised. Only day before yesterday it has gone on record that the original report was different and it was changed under pressure from the top. It means that four Members of this House were pressurised.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने केवल सरकार के बारे में कहा था। मैंने माननीय सदस्यों का नाम नहीं लिया था।

SHRI UMANATH: So, let us be consistent. If references should not be made to a Member of the House, it should not be made either directly or indirectly.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I submit that there is a certain inconsistency in the representation made by Shri Umanath? In the case of the Sarkar Committee there was an allegation directly against Members of Parliament and, therefore, could stand on record. In this case, there is no allegation against the hon. Member and so I do not see why his name should be dragged in in this affair.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Sir, if you see the Telephone Directory, the same number...... (*Interruption*) Kindly hear me. I do not interfere in unnecessary matters.

* * *

The same telephone number is used by that firm also.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: There are several Members of Parliament who have the same telephone number.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The legal aspects of the case can be examined.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, on a point of personal explanation.

SHRI HEM BARUA: If a certain allegation is made against the brother of a certain Member, it is not an allegation against the Member.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, either you remove the allegations against the Member later on, or you give him an opportunity for explaining his position. You should do either one or the other.

MR. SPEAKER: If an allegation has to be made against an hon. Member of this House, a copy has to be sent to the Speaker. We have been following this practice in the past and it will be followed in the future also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): It is not being followed.

MR. SPEAKER: When the allegations are forwarded to the Speaker, he will forward them to the Member against whom allegations are made. Then it will be raised in the House.

SHRI UMANATH: Day before yesterday a reference was made to the Sarkar Committee Report where our own Members were involved. An allegation is an allegation, whether it is made directly or indirectly. At that time no advance notice was given.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, या तो आप मुझ को क्लैरिफिकेशन का मौका दीजिये या फिर मेरे खिलाफ जो रिमार्क्स हैं उनको एक्सपन्ज कीजिये।

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair *vide* *Col. No.* 39

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it on record. Since the regular procedure has not been allowed, I will not allow it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Since you want this allegation in writing, I will give it to you in a minute.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then, why do you not postpone this question till tomorrow ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir; postpone it till tomorrow.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Even in the interest of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta I will suggest that you postpone it till tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No postponement.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The question does not relate to me.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Allegations have been made against Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta by another hon. Member that he is the income-tax adviser of that particular firm. Therefore I request you to postpone the question till tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to postpone it. But if he gives those allegations in writing, I shall follow it up later on according to the procedure.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It is a mysterious thing.... (*Interruption*)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : न मैं पार्टनर हूं, न मेरी बीबी पार्टनर है और न ही बच्चा इस फर्म में कोई पार्टनर है।

SHRI UMANATH : When you have expunged the allegation, the explanation also must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything will be expunged. If we go on like this, I am very definite that we ourselves will be expunged from this House and something else will come.

श्री भगवान दास : यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। सरकार की नीति के कारण भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है। खाली डिफेंस को ही माल सप्लाई नहीं होता है, जेल विभाग आदि कई विभागों को सप्लाई इनके द्वारा किया जाता है। इसमें बहुत भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस रोज पूजन मल कुन्दन लाल का टेंडर एक्सेप्ट हुआ उस रोज मार्किट कोटेशंज क्या थीं और कितने लोगों ने टेंडर दिये थे और सबसे कम किसका था और उसको कितना रेट मिला था ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : My Ministry is not concerned with the supplies to jails. As far as the army supplies are concerned, there is a very elaborate procedure to invite tenders. Tenders are also issued by public notice in newspapers. The lowest tender is accepted. Regarding quality control, after deliveries are made 10 per cent of the quantities are taken as samples and are subjected to rigid laboratory tests. In case after laboratory tests it is found that a particular quantity is not acceptable, it is rejected.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The Minister is not giving correct information. There are not open tenders. Only 20 firms are permitted to submit those tenders. Outside those 20 firms no one is allowed to submit tenders. If those 20 firms form a ring and submit the lowest tender, even then the price is higher than the market price.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I did not actually explain that point. I was referring to the general issue of tenders. Of course, there is a registered list of tenderers to whom tenders are issued and there are 48 names on it. But anybody is entitled to register himself; the only thing is that he has to show that he does not owe any arrears of income-tax and has to deposit about Rs. 10,000 as security and satisfy the conditions laid down for registration... (*Interruption*)

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : अभी माननीय सदस्य का नाम लिया गया है। लिमये जी ने कहा है

कि इसको रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाए। सेना में कुछ लोगों के नाम रजिस्टर्ड हैं और उन्हीं से माल लिया जाता है और उन्हीं के खिलाफ दरख्वास्तें श्री वी० वी० गिरि साहब के पास और एंटी करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट के पास पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं इन कुछ बड़े-बड़े महाजनों से माल के बजाय फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से माल क्यों नहीं खरीदा जाता है ? इन बड़े बड़े महाजनों जिनकी संख्या बीस के करीब है और जो दोषी हैं उनके खिलाफ सी बी आई से इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं कराई जाती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already explained the position that as far as wheat and rice are concerned; which are the main bulk of supplies to the Army, these are purchased through the FCI. As for other food-grains, naturally the Food Corporation is not always in a position to supply and so we have to obtain it through public tenders.

श्री शम्भू नाथ : सी बी आई के द्वारा इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : One hon. Member has already asked the question on a previous occasion and I have said that the legal aspects will be examined.

श्री शशि भूषण : भारतीय सेना में जहां हमारे नौजवान अपनी जान देते हैं, खून देते हैं, उनको जो अराष्ट्रीय लोग हैं, सड़ी गली दाल सप्लाई करते हैं। पूजन मल कुन्दन लाल फर्म पर ब्लैकमार्किट के आरोप में रेड हुआ था और गिरफ्तारी भी हुई थी। इन्कम टैक्स का इन पर चार्ज लगाया गया। इसके बाद भी इस फर्म को ब्लैक लिस्ट नहीं किया गया और इससे सड़ी गली दाल ली जा रही है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? आज भी जो धर्म के ठेकेदार बनते हैं और जो गाय की रक्षा की बात करते हैं, वे लोग यह अराष्ट्रीय काम कर रहे हैं, और लोगों का गला काट रहे हैं, फिर भी उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट नहीं किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके खिलाफ सी बी आई की इन्क्वायरी हो। राजनीतिक दबाव भी इस फर्म को बचाने में लग रहा है। इन्कम टैक्स का केस वापिस लिया गया। एक मैम्बर पार्लिमेंट उसके सलाहकार हैं, उसके पार्टनर हैं। पचास हजार रुपया उन्होंने वहां जमा कराया है। उनके टेलीफोन का नम्बर वहां पर है। मैं किसी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ नहीं कहता। लेकिन ऐसी अराष्ट्रीय फर्म के खिलाफ अब तक सी बी आई की इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं हुई और ऐसी अराष्ट्रीय फर्म का अब तक ब्लैक लिस्टिंग क्यों नहीं किया गया। जो माल उसने सप्लाई किया है, उसे जब्त किया जाए और उनको पैसे बिल्कुल न दिये जाएं जब तक इन्क्वायरी खतम न हो जाए। क्या आप इस मांग को मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We shall consult the Law Ministry to see if this firm is liable for any action.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री शशि भूषण : सी बी आई की इन्क्वायरी की बात मैंने कही है। प्रूफ देने को मैं तैयार हूं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The point is this. If any criminal proceedings are to be taken.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री शशि भूषण : इससे बड़ा क्रिमिनल एक्ट और क्या हो सकता है ? उन आढ़तियों ने सेना को सड़ी गली दाल सप्लाई की। लोगों की जान से खेले। उनको किसी भी प्रकार से माफ नहीं किया जा सकता।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will you give an assurance to the House that you will refer the matter to the CBI and criminal proceedings will be started ?.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री शशि भूषण : सेना तक के लोगों की जान के साथ जो खेलते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सी बी आई की इन्क्वायरी जरूर होनी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Two or three questions have been raised by the hon. Member who has put the supplementary question. The facts of the case have already been explained. So far as the quantities of rice which were found to be sub-standard and were not according to the specifications are concerned, according to the terms of the contract, they were not accepted. Therefore, as far as the question of supplying uneatable quantity to the army personnel is concerned, it does not arise because there the Supply Department takes the precaution that any foodgrain which is not eatable will not be supplied to the army personnel. As has been explained, according to the terms of the contract, that quantity has to be purchased by the Army Purchase Organisation itself and if.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about this criminal attempt ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Let me complete. Perhaps I will answer your question. According to the contract, if any loss is sustained, that loss is realised from the firm which has failed to supply according to the standard and specifications. Even otherwise as has been explained, 1% of the total value of the goods supplied....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about criminal prosecution ? There is an attempt to cheat.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As has been explained, the loss has been realised from the firm. Therefore, the question of prosecuting the firm does not arise.

Then with regard to the other question of referring the matter to CBI and taking criminal action against the firm, the Minister has already referred to them. So far as the question of taking criminal action is concerned, legal opinion will have to be taken.

So far as reference to CBI is concerned, that also will be examined in consultation with the Home Ministry.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Our troops posted in Punjab are getting the worst rice and the worst wheat though they are posted in a State which produces the best wheat and the best rice. This is going on for quite some time. It is well known...

AN HON. MEMBER : Did it happen during your time also ?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Yes, it did. I protested and my senior officers protested. (*Interruptions*). They had been told to lump whatever they are getting because high officials are involved in this supply.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : It concerns not only high officers but also Ministers. There should be a high level probe. Would the hon. Minister agree to a probe by a parliamentary committee ? Is the supplier from Delhi or anywhere else ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The particular question is regarding supply by a particular firm. As far as the wider issue of supplies is concerned, I have already explained.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Why not a parliamentary probe ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Submit to an inquiry.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Now there is no question of shielding anybody because they were supplied by the public sector organizations, the Food Corporation of India, in the past.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The question is very simple. Will the Government accept a parliamentary inquiry into the behaviour of Ministers ?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस मामले की दोबारा एन्क्वायरी करायें, ताकि कोई गलत काम न हो।

MR. SPEAKER : Now Calling Attention—Shri Kalita.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्य सवाल करने के लिए बार-बार खड़े हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। (**व्यवधान**) सदन इस बारे में एकमत है कि सरकार इस मामले की जांच कराये। मंत्री महोदय का जवाब क्या है ? (**व्यवधान**) आप मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट जवाब दिलवाइये कि क्या वह जांच करायेंगे या नहीं। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जवाब दिलवाइये। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सभी सदस्य एकमत हैं कि इस बारे में जांच कराई जाये। मंत्री महोदय इसका उत्तर दें कि क्या वह जांच कराएंगे या नहीं करायेंगे और अगर नहीं करायेंगे, तो क्यों नहीं करायेंगे (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next item.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Ask the Ministers to submit themselves to a Parliamentary inquiry. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : May I point out that in 1946 there was a mutiny of troops only for the reason of bad rations. Do they want these things to be repeated ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why is the senior Minister not intervening ? Let the senior Minister reply. (*Interruptions*).

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय से जवाब दिलवाइये कि क्या वह जांच की मांग को मन्जूर करते हैं या नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री रणजीत सिंह, ने आपकी अनुमति से एक सवाल किया अभी उसका पूरा जवाब नहीं आया था कि आपने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव ले लिया। यह ठीक नहीं हुआ है। आप जानते हैं कि पहले आर्मी को डिफेक्टिव टायर्ज सप्लाई करने का मामला आया था। आज खाद्य का मामला आया है। इसी तरह मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय में ही एपीजे का मामला आया था। उन्होंने तीन साल पहले कहा था कि केस दायर किया है। लेकिन सरकार केस दायर करके चुप बैठ जाती है। इसलिए अगर मंत्री महोदय माननीय सदस्य के इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो आप दीजिए। इनके प्रश्न का जवाब आना चाहिए कि क्या मंत्री महोदय पालियामेंट्री कोर्ट के लिए तैयार हैं ताकि सेना की रक्षा हो सके ?

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट से जवाब आना चाहिए येस आर नो में।..

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him get up and say something. Why is he afraid of such an enquiry ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : May I be permitted to raise my point of order ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की कोई कमी रह गई हो तो पूरी कर दीजिए आप भी।

SHRI S. KUNDU : MR. Speaker, Sir, while replying to the question on this point, the Minister said something about referring the matter to the C. B. I. and starting criminal prosecution. The Minister also said that he was looking into the legal aspect of it. In my opinion the Minister need not look into the legal aspect of it at all. *Prima facie*, two things have been established.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Kindly permit me to make out my point of order. It has been accepted that sub-standard foodgrains have been given for defence consumption. It has also been accepted now that the foodgrains were not according to specifications stipulated therein. Therefore, it is a clear case of 420 and there is no question of looking into the legal aspect of it. The C. B. I. can enquire into this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a point of order ?

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : Yes, Sir. I am rising on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : You want to put questions by way of raising a point of order. I have repeated it to Members a number of times not to look at the hon. Members. Please look at the Chair and then say what is your point of order.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : My point of order is this. That particular question which is relevant is accepted by you. That question has been directed to be put to the hon. Minister through you. The question was put by Major Ranjit Singh. As per the relevant rules the Minister is expected to reply to the question unless of course he seeks a particular protection under a particular rule.

MR. SPEAKER : He said he would reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly allow me to develop my point of order. A particular question was raised as to whether a Parliamentary enquiry will be made or not to which the Minister has not given a definite reply. The point of order raised by my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye is this. Can this be referred to P. A. C. and can the P. A. C. enquire into the whole thing ? Or can a Parliamentary Committee under the chairmanship of the hon. Speaker go into the whole matter ? To this the hon. Minister tries to evade even though the question is relevant or pertinent here.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you in your wisdom allowed him to put the question. Here is a question of supply of sub-standard foodgrains for Defence consumption. When the matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, the hon. Defence Minister could have cancelled his other engagements and should have offered to reply to our questions. We only see the spectacle of Minister of Food and Agriculture. If the Defence Minister also sits here side by side, you, Mr. Speaker, could have saved the time of this House and that would have helped us in our task of being vigilant by your calling upon the Defence Minister to get up and explain the position. It is a question of supply of foodgrains to our defence forces. The point raised by questioner after questioner is that when it comes to a question of supply of defective foodgrains to our defence forces, this House feels about it, and will continue to feel about it, no matter what the rules of procedure are, because the defence forces deserve priority. I cannot understand how you can persuade yourself that the Defence Minister should sit fiddling there.

MR. SPEAKER : Just because a particular Minister is sitting there, I cannot ask him to intervene. As for the other thing, I think the Minister did answer ; perhaps he was not heard.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let the senior Minister reply. The Minister of State could not convince the House.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The first part of the question was that sub-standard foodgrains were being supplied. To that, my reply was that the main chunk of supplies to the Army is of rice and wheat (*Interruptions*). This naturally related to supply by a particular firm. The hon. Member raised a much wider issue. So I did not say anything about that, whether a parliamentary committee should go into it or not. But if there are any suggestions in regard to the procedure evolved, we welcome them.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : We want a parliamentary committee.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : So far as this particular question is concerned, the

appointment of a parliamentary committee is not called for.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you satisfied by the answer, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of my satisfaction.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kalita.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of Institutional Training

*1171. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been greater emphasis so far on the expansion of institutional training facilities as compared to apprenticeship training programme which has several advantages on the former, particularly in terms of costs ;

(b) whether now is the time to shift the emphasis to apprenticeship training schemes when the industry is far more developed, rather than to lay greater emphasis on institutional training ;

(c) whether his Ministry have done any cost-benefit analysis of their training programmes and compared them with the position obtaining in other developing and developed countries ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) Apprenticeship training programme, by its very nature, depends on a deep and wide base of industry. Such a base was not available during the first three Plans. At the same time, industry could not have been developed without an adequate supply of skilled manpower. It was, therefore, essential to develop institutional training facilities initially to provide the necessary skilled manpower for industrial development.

(b) In view of the considerable industrial progress, it has been decided that apprenticeship training programme should be expanded during the 4th Plan, and also that there will be marginal expansion of Industrial Training Institutes capacity to diversify and cater for new trades. Since 1st August, 1966, the institutional and apprenticeship programmes have been dovetailed into each other.

(c) and (d). This is essentially a training scheme, the aim of which is to meet the demand of skilled workers for industry. The recurring cost of institutional training per trainee is approximately Rs. 100/- per month.

Supply of Free Stamps to Candidates of Political Parties at the time of Election

*1174. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some countries Government supplies free stamps to candidates of political parties to propagate their manifesto and other literature at the time of general elections ;

(b) if so, whether such a demand has been made to Government or not ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any such proposal and if so, its details ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Government are not aware of such free postage facilities being allowed to candidates standing for elections in any country of the World.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना के बारे में राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया

*1175. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना आरम्भ करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में सभी राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना कब तक आरम्भ की जायेगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों के विचार प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में सिद्धान्ततः कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के प्रकाश में कार्यकारी दल द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है और अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायगा।

Opinion Survey on introduction of Advertisements over T. V.

*1176. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any opinion survey on introduction of advertisements over T. V. has been conducted;

(b) if so, the findings of the same; and

(c) if not, when it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present for having an opinion survey on introduction of advertisements over T. V.

Documentary Film on Lenin

*1177. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to produce a documentary on the life of Lenin during Lenin Centenary;

(b) if so, when the documentary will be ready; and

(c) whether this is being done in close co-operation with the U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). A proposal to make a documentary film on Lenin is being examined.

Stoppage of payment of over-time Allowance to P&T Employees after September, 1968 Strike

*1178. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped payment of Overtime Allowance to its employees which was paid to them before the September, 1968 strike;

(b) the reasons for stopping the allowance; and

(c) when the postal employees will start getting the allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Model Bill for Ending Share-Cropping in States

*1179. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any model bill has been circulated to the various States for ending the system of Share-cropping ;

(b) whether the Maharashtra laws on tenancy have not been considered as the model ;

(c) whether the State Governments, particularly Assam and Bengal, have responded suitably by enacting legislation on these lines ; and

(d) if so, whether they have succeeded to some extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The successive Five Year Plans include recommendations relating to land policy. These recommendations are in the nature of a broad common approach to be adapted and pursued by each State Government in the light of local conditions and in response to local needs. As the conditions vary materially from State to State no legislation or Bill could be considered as a model for regulating the system of share-cropping for the country as a whole.

(c) and (d). Provisions have been made in Assam as well as in West Bengal for regulating rights of share croppers (adhiars and Bargadars). These provisions have not proved to be adequate to safeguard their interest and further measures are under consideration of the State Governments.

Amnesty to Unlicenced T. V. Set Owners

*1182. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recently declared amnesty in respect of unlicensed television sets ;

(b) if so, the period for which it was declared ;

(c) the number of television sets which were licenced during the declared amnesty period ; and

(d) the approximate amount realised for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1st February, 1970 to 30th April, 1970.

(c) and (d). The information regarding the number of television sets licensed during the amnesty period and the amount realised thereof will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha after the 'Amnesty' period is over.

Taking over of Private Tea Warehouses in Calcutta

*1183. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over private tea ware-houses in Calcutta and hand them over to the Central Warehousing Corporation ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether the proprietors of these tea ware-houses have protested to Government for its proposed move ; and

(d) the reaction of Government to their protests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such decision has so far been taken by the Government, or by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of a Committee to Study Unemployment Problems

*1184. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 26th February, 1970 and state:

(a) when the Committee to look into the problems of unemployment is likely to be set up; and

(b) what will be its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI. D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). The Committee is expected to be set up soon. Its terms of reference and composition are being finalised in consultation with State Governments.

Agricultural Development Project in West Bengal for Self-sufficiency in Food

*1185. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the President's Rule in West Bengal in 1968 an agricultural development project was undertaken by the Government of West Bengal to attain self-sufficiency in food production by the year 1971;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether the United Front Government of West Bengal (1969-70) worked out this project of food production to attain self-sufficiency in food; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far and whether the target for achieving self-sufficiency in food production will be attained by the specified time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) In 1968, the Department of Agriculture West Bengal took up a crash programme for meeting the gap between the requirement and the production of cereals in the State in the course of two years.

(b) The salient features of the crash programme were as under:

(i) Extension of area under High Yielding Varieties of cereals.

(ii) Extension of area under Multiple Cropping.

(iii) Provision of additional irrigation facilities in 1.62 lakh hectare by sinking shallow tubewells and execution of other minor irrigation works.

(iv) Arrangement for adequate supply of essential agricultural inputs, such as, fertilisers, pesticides, credit etc.

(c) The State Government continued to implement the crash programme more or less on the same lines.

(d) The following table shows achievements under the High Yielding Varieties Programme during 1968-69 and anticipated achievements in 1969-70.

(Unit area in '000 hectares)

Crop	1967-68 Coverage prior to the introduction of crash programme	1968-69 Coverage during the first year of crash programme	1969-70 Coverage during the second year of crash programme (Provisional)
HV Kharif Paddy	101	195	486
HV Boro Paddy	25	51	81
HV Wheat	31	82	176

An additional area of 2.32 lakh hectares was covered under multiple cropping programme during the first year of crash programme of 1968-69 as against 1.71 lakh hectares covered in the preceding year. The figures of achievements for 1969-70 are not yet available.

As regards provision of additional irrigation facilities, in 1968-69 about 11,500 shallow tubewells were installed by the State against the target of 20,000 tubewells. The State Government, however, maintained the original target of sinking 20,000 shallow tubewells during 1969-70. According to the information so far received, 1,333 shallow tubewells were sunk upto December, 1969.

The State Government had envisaged a production target of 60 lakh tonnes of cereals for 1968-69 and 70 lakh tonnes of cereals for 1969-70. Production of cereals during 1968-69 exceeded the target. Final estimates of production of cereal crops for 1969-70 are not yet available. The State Government, however, expects that the target is likely to be reached.

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश डीजल इंजन पम्पिग सैट और विद्युत् चालित पम्पिग सैट लगाने की नीति

*1188. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल जितने क्षेत्र में खेती की जाती है वह देश की कुल कृषि भूमि का एक चौथाई है और इन राज्यों में 80 प्रतिशत भूमि में पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तमिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र में चल रहे 2.25 लाख डीजल-इंजन पम्पिग सैट तथा 5 लाख विद्युत चालित पम्पिग सैटों की तुलना में इन राज्यों में 1969 तक केवल एक लाख डीजल इंजन पम्पिग सैट और 1.25 लाख विद्युत चालित पम्पिग सैट लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बंध में बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा अपनाई जा रही नीति का अध्ययन करने और गतिरोध को दूर करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भूमि कृषिगत है वह देश भर की कृषिगत भूमि का 20 प्रतिशत भाग है। उपलब्ध जल संसाधनों के विस्तृत मूल्यांकन के अनुसार यह अनुमान किया गया है कि बिहार में अन्तत: कुल कृषि-गत भूमि के 85.9 प्रतिशत भाग तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कृषिगत भूमि के 68.5 प्रतिशत भाग में सिंचाई हो सकेगी।

(ख) इन राज्यों में पम्प सैटों के विषय में हुई असमान प्रगति के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) महाराष्ट्र में सब सिंचाई सुविधाओं

की तुलनात्मक कमी के फलस्वरूप मांग बढ़ गई और पम्प सैटों के लगाने पर बल दिया गया। अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में महाराष्ट्र में इस कार्यक्रम की सहायता के लिये संस्थागत वित्त (जो कि पम्प सैटों सहित गैर-सरकारी लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिये परिव्यय की बड़ी राशि प्रदान करता है) का काफी पहले विकास किया गया।

(2) तमिलनाडु में सतही जल संसाधनों का विकास अधिकांशतः संतृप्ति स्तर पर पहुंच गया है। अतः खुदाई के कुओं तथा पम्प सैटों के लगाने के लिये सम्मिलित मांग बढ़ गई। पम्प सैटों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में तमिलनाडु सरकार ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को काफी पहले शुरू कर दिया था।

(3) बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 1966 में अत्यधिक सूखा पड़ने तथा अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों की सफल शुरूवात के पश्चात् गैर-सरकारी लघु सिंचाई कार्यों (पम्प सैटों सहित) के कार्यक्रमों और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में काफी प्रगति हुई है।

(ग) लघु सिंचाई (पम्प सैटों सहित) के सम्बन्ध में बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों के कार्यक्रमों तथा नीतियों का निरन्तर रूप से पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है और बिजली तथा डीजल पम्प सैट लगाने सहित लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिये अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता देने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों पर जोर दिया जा रहा है।

बिना डाकघर वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए चलते-फिरते डाकघर

*1189. **श्री देवेन सेन : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जनता की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां डाकघर नहीं हैं अथवा जहां डाकघर बहुत दूरी पर स्थित हैं, चलते-फिरते डाकघरों की सुविधा प्रदान करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) सभी सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां कोई डाकघर नहीं है या जहां डाकघर दूरदराज स्थानों पर स्थित हैं, वहां फिलहाल चलते-फिरते डाकघरों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) हमारे देश के विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए चलते-फिरते डाकघरों की अपेक्षा स्थिर डाकघरों के जरिये ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने में कहीं अधिक किफायत होती है। जिन क्षेत्रों में इन सुविधाओं के विस्तार का औचित्य है, वहां मोटर लायक सड़कों की कमी, ऐसे वाहनों के लिए रख-रखाव की समुचित सुविधाओं के अभाव और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से चलते-फिरते डाकघरों के प्रचालन की गम्भीर कठिनाइयां हैं।

Study of cost of Labour and Production in Selected Industries

*1190. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general belief that the cost of labour in developing countries like India is lower than in developed countries like the U. S. A.;

(b) whether Government have ever undertaken any study to ascertain the cost of labour as a percentage of over-all costs in respect of some selected industries like Iron and Steel, Cotton Textiles, Cement etc., in the country and those prevalent in industrially developed countries during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the conclusion arrived at; and

(d) if not, whether such a study would be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (d). A statement showing the percentage of labour cost to total cost of production in respect of certain selected industries in India is placed on the Table of the House. No comparisons have been made on labour cost in other countries. It is not proposed to undertake such studies.

Statement

Name of Industry	Percentage of labour cost to total cost of production
1. Sugar	10.34
2. Cotton Textiles	25.48
3. Jute Textiles	22.59
4. Paper	16.98
5. Matches	30.60
6. Iron and Steel (Metal)	16.62
7. Hydrogenated Oil (Vanaspati)	3.06
8. Cigarette	9.77
9. Tannery and Leather Finishing Plants	7.74
10. Heavy Chemicals-Inorganic	14.66
11. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	16.42
12. Petroleum Refineries	7.13
13. Manufacture of Cement (hydraulic)	11.92
14. Manufacture of Motor Vehicles	13.76

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 1964 C. S. O. (IS. Wing).

N. B. These are latest available figures and relate to factories employing 50 or more workers, if using power and 100 or more workers, if not using power.

Boosting of Cultivation of Soyabean

*1191. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to boost the cultivation of soyabean in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh is also included in this scheme of raising soyabean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The supply of certified seed of improved varieties, along with bacterial culture and marketing arrangements are ensured.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Reduction in price of Fertiliser to Boost Agricultural Production

*1192. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to reduce prices of Fertilizers during the course of the next year to boost agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the reduction proposed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) At present there is no general proposal under consideration to reduce price of fertiliser.

b) Does not arise.

Malpe Fishing Harbour Project

*1193. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore State Government have completed the investigations and prepared the plan and estimates for the Malpe Fishing Harbour Project; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the plans are likely to be ready and what is the schedule for the completion of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The results of the technical investigations carried out by the Government of Mysore and consultant firms were examined in detail in consultation with the Government of Mysore in May-June, 1969. It was decided that further detailed investigations which were required would be carried out with the assistance of the UNDP fishing harbour Pre-investment Survey Organisation. Accordingly this organisation undertook comprehensive surveys and investigations between July and September, 1969. The lay-out drawn up by the organisation is at present undergoing model tests. The detailed designs, plans and estimates are expected to be ready by June, 1970.

(b) According to the plan of work drawn up in May, 1969 the reports were required to be completed by June, 1970. When the report is completed the question of sanctioning a fishing harbour at Malpe will be examined with reference to the report in consultation with the Ministries of Transport and Finance.

Opposition to Seeds Corporation as Certification Agency

*1194. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been demands to the effect that the principal seed producing agency like the Seeds Corporation Ltd. should not be permitted to be the Certification Agency simultaneously; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) This view has been expressed in certain forums where this matter has been discussed in the past.

(b) The Seeds Act, 1966 provides for a separate certification agency for each State in the country. Accordingly, the Government of India leave the choice of the certification agency entirely to the discretion of the State Governments.

Production, Consumption and Import of Cotton

*1195. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton produced and consumed in India during the last three years;

(b) countries from which the same was imported and the value thereof;

(c) the average of yield of cotton per acre in India and other main cotton producing countries; and

(d) whether the same compares favourably; if not, why not and what steps Government are taking to improve the yield per acre so as to bring it at par with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The production of cotton and consumption of cotton by Mills in India during 1966-67 to 1968-69 are given below:

	Productions	(Lakh bales of 180 Kgs.) Consumption by Mills
1966-67	49.73	55.39
1967-68	54.54	58.46
1968-69	52.70	62.50

(b) Important countries from which cotton was imported and the value of imports during 1966-67 to 1968-69 are given below :

Quantity : In Lakh Bales of 180 Kgs. each
Value : In Rupees Crores

Country	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
U. A. R.	1.79	25.46	1 42	22.08	1.26	20.62
Sudan	1.28	14.15	1.16	13.88	1.25	15.70
East Africa	0.88	7.98	0.59	6.01	0.58	6.41
Pakistan	0.29	2.02	Neg.	0.03	—	—
U. S. A.	3.30	34.65	4.63	43.75	0.77	9.32
Others	0.34	4.25	0.04	0.38	0.47	6.88
TOTAL	7.88	88.51	7.84	86.13	4.33	58.93

Neg. Negligible.

(c) The yield per hectare of cotton in Major producing countries of the world is given below :

(In Kgs. per hectare)

Country	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Preliminary)
U. S. A.	538	501	578
Brazil	220	263	273
U. S. S. R.	833	840	843
India	**128**	**141**	**137**
Pakistan	290	300	302
Sudan	397	401	467
U. A. R.	583	639	709
China (Mainland)	290	300	296
World	338	336	361

(d) The average per hectare yield in India is comparatively low mainly because as much as 84% of area under cotton is rain-fed; about two-thirds of cotton area is still under low yielding old species and majority of farmers have yet to adopt modern methods of cultivation. Steps are being taken to increase the output of cotton through the implementation of Coordinated Cotton Development Schemes in the State Plans and a Centrally sponsored scheme for maximised production of cotton initiated since 1966-67. The schemes envisage propagation of intensive agricultural measures, production of nucleus and foundation seeds, organisation of composite demonstrations, mass plant protection campaign and propagation of foliar application of urea etc.

Fall in Demand of Agricultural Diesel Engines

*1196. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in demand for agricultural diesel engines ;

(b) if so, the gap between the estimated demand and the actual demand during the year 1969 ;

(c) whether the said gap in actual demand had affected the industry ; and

(d) if so, what steps were taken to correct the imbalance—both in the manufacturing units and the uses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling System between Bombay and Nagpur

*1197. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start, S. T. D. Telephone system between Bombay and Nagpur, which are the Capital and sub-Capital of the Maharashtra State, in the near future;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Desertion by East Pakistan Refugees in Dandakaranya Project

*1198. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amenities provided for the displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya;

(b) the number of displaced families given rehabilitation in Dandakaranya till date;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of families have recently deserted their Dandakaranya rehabilitation sites and want to be resettled in West Bengal;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these families have been living on the Calcutta maidan for the last several days; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) 13,400 approximately.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is, however, not possible to say anything about their intended place of resettlement.

(d) The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) Some of the reasons for desertions are as follows:

(i) the initial trying experience of resettlement in newly opened up areas reclaimed from forest lands;

(ii) the reluctance on the part of some families to work hard and to establish themselves in vocations other than those practised by them prior to coming to India;

(iii) the lure of cash doles and continued camp life; and

(iv) some propaganda by other interested elements.

Statement

Rehabilitation Benefits

The Dandakaranya Project, as a rehabilitation venture, is basically agriculture-oriented. An agriculturist settler family is allotted about 6 acres of agricultural land. In addition, 800 sq. yds. are being provided for homestead. The following resettlement benefits are given to each family:

(a) A house built mainly by the family itself with ballies and roofing materials (e. g. CGI sheets) costing on an average Rs. 1700 which is treated as loan;

(b) An agricultural loan of Rs. 1,015 for the following purposes:

A pair of bullocks	..	Rs. 450/-
A milch cow and calf	..	Rs. 150/-
Implements	..	Rs. 100/-
Seed, manure and fertilisers	..	Rs. 290/-
Weeding operations	..	Rs. 25/-
Total		Rs. 1015/-

(c) An irrigation loan of Rs. 150/- for sinking a well in the homestead plot;

(d) A short term loan of Rs. 400/- for the purchase of fertilizers is also granted;

(e) Besides the above loans, the family is provided with maintenance subsidy for the first agricultural season at full rates, for the second agricultural season at half these rates and for the third agricultural season at one fourth of the rates. In addition, subsidy is given for the off-season six months immediately following the first agricultural season.

There are, besides agriculturist families, some non-agriculturist families also in Dandakaranya. Non-agriculturist families settled in villages and those settled in semi-urban areas get the following benefits:

(*i*) *In village*:

Agricultural plot	..	2 acres
Homestead plot	..	800 sq. yds.
House building loan	..	Upto Rs. 2,000/-
Small trade loan in village	..	Rs. 1,000/-
Agricultural loan	..	Rs. 300/-
Maintenance grant according to the size of the family for three months following the date of payment of small trade loan		Rs. 30/- to Rs. 70/- per month × 3 months

(*ii*) *In urban and semi-urban areas*:

Homestead plot	..	800 sq. yds.
House building loan	..	Upto Rs. 2000/-
Business loan	..	Rs. 1,000/-
Additional business loan in deserving cases	..	Rs. 500/-
Maintenance grant according to the size of the family for three months following the date of payment of the business loan		Rs. 30/- to Rs. 70/- per month × 3 months

Recognition of All India University Employees Federation

*1199. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representation from the All India University Employees Federation recently demanding trade union rights;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what are their other demands and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) A memorandum has been received from the All India University Employees Confederation.

(b) The demand will be considered in the course of examination of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

(c) The other demands are:

(i) Uniform pay scales for all the Non-Teaching Staff of Indian Universities;

(ii) Payment of Dearness Allowance linked to the Cost of Living Index;

(iii) Housing for the employees in the Universities;

(iv) Posting of adequate employees corresponding with the increase in the volume of work;

(v) Representation of non-teaching employees in the university courts and executive Councils; and

(vi) Setting up of Grievance Committee to settle day-to-day grievances of the employees, etc.

All these demands are appropriately the concern of the various Universities, which function as autonomous authorities and of the respective State Governments under whose overall control they function.

डाकघर बचत बैंक में जमा धन पर ब्याज की दर बढ़ाना

*1200. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाकघर बचत बैंक में जमा करायी जाने वाली राशि पर ब्याज की दर कम है और इसके फलस्वरूप जमाकर्त्ता उक्त बचत बैंक से अपनी राशि निकाल कर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में खाते खोल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार डाकघर बचत बैंकों द्वारा दी जाने वाली ब्याज की दर में वृद्धि करने का है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Government Advertisements in A. I. C. C. Souvenir of Congress (R)

7206. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of advertisements given to the 1969 A. I. C. C. Souvenir of the Ruling Congress Party by Government for their Ministries and on behalf of public sector projects with the amount paid for each advertisement ; and

(b) the exact reasons why this Souvenir was considered to be the fittest medium of advertising with public funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity issued two advertisements at a cost of Rs. 1,275/- for publication in the Souvenir. Both the advertisements carried quotations from Gandhiji's writings : one was entitled 'No Discrimination' and the other was on the need for growing vegetables all the year round. This Ministry does not deal with Public sector publicity.

(b) Selected Souvenirs, brochures, directories and similar publications have adequate readership value and hence they are used to meet varying publicity requirements of Government.

An Anthology of Features Broadcast on Gandhi Centenary

7207. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the features broadcast in the National Centenary Programme during the Gandhi Centenary are being brought out in the form of an anthology ;

(b) if so, when and the name of the editor and publisher ;

(c) whether permission for publishing them was sought by the person concerned ; and

(d) if not, the reasons why A. I. R. copyright material is allowed to be used for private publication ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Government are considering a proposal to bring out such a publication by the Publications Division of

this Ministry. Government have no information of an outside body doing so.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

A. I. R. Sponsored Tours Abroad of Musicians

7208. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of musicians, both vocal and instrumental, who were sent abroad by All India Radio for giving performances during the last three years with names of countries visited and performances of each artiste with names of places ;

(b) the total cost of sending the musicians abroad for this purpose showing foreign exchange required ;

(c) whether all the musicians sent abroad were 'A' grade, if not, the names of those not having 'A' grade and the reasons why they were sent out in each case ; and

(d) the names of musicians sent for performing at Expo-70 and the grade they belong to with amount of expenses budgeted for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) All India Radio does not send any musician for giving performances abroad.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Central Scheme for Tube-wells, open Wells and Lift Irrigation Scheme in Rajasthan under Fourth Plan

7209. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme for Rajasthan under the Fourth Plan for tube-wells, open wells and lift irrigation schemes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Financial allocation for minor irrigation schemes and other plan schemes in each State for the Five Year Plans and for year to year are decided on the basis of overall financial resources, both Central and State and the sectorwise relative priority in mutual consultation between the State and the Centre. In the Fourth Five Year Plan a public sector outlay of Rs. 13 crores is envisaged for minor irrigation works in Rajasthan. About Rs. 5.9 crores out of this outlay is expected to be spent on tubewells, open wells and lift irrigation schemes, etc. In addition, institutional investment of about Rs. 20 crores is expected on these works.

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में वनस्पति तेल के कारखाने

7210. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में खाद्य तेल तथा वनस्पति तेलों के कारखानें स्थापित किये गये हैं ; यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के क्या नाम है, जहां वे स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कारखानों को चौथी योजना अवधि में स्थापित करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां इन्हें स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त प्रस्तावित कारखानों को वरीयता के आधार पर ऐसे स्थानों पर स्थापित किया जायेगा जहां कच्चा माल उपलब्ध हो, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली स्थान पर जहां

मूंगफली तथा सरसों का तेल काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

चौथी योजना में पशुपालन के सम्बन्ध में समन्वित योजना की क्रियान्विति

7211. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी योजना के दौरान पशुपालन के बारे में समन्वित योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का है और यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं में किन-किन पशुओं को शामिल किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं की उचित ढंग से क्रियान्विति के फलस्वरूप क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है तथा क्या इन योजनाओं से खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में सहायता मिलेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, । अनुसन्धान अन्वेषण पशुओं की निम्न नस्लों के विषय में किया जायेगा :—

1. गिर
2. ओंगोल
3. हरियाणा
4. थरपार्कर
5. साहिवाल

(ख) इस अन्वेषण का उद्देश्य चुनींदा भारतीय नस्लों के साथ विदेशी नस्लों को मिलाने की योग्यता का पता लगाना और उच्च स्तर पर दुग्ध उत्पादन वाले पशुओं की डेरी-नस्ल का विकास करना है। इस परियोजना से दुग्ध प्राप्ति में वृद्धि करने में सहायता मिलेगी क्योंकि यह आहार के लिये पशु-प्रोटीन का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है।

सामाजिक बुराईयों को दूर करने के लिये चलचित्रों का निर्माण

7212. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसी बैठक अथवा किसी अन्य साधन द्वारा देश के चलचित्र निर्माताओं से अपील की है कि वे देश में सामाजिक बुराईयों को दूर करने में अपना सहयोग दें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अपील के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) कोई विशिष्ट अपीलें जारी नहीं की गई हैं, यद्यपि कभी-कभी चलचित्र निर्माताओं के मामले में उनके सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के बारे में स्मरण कराया गया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). नीति के रूप में फिल्म प्रभाग ने सामाजिक समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित बहुत सी फिल्में बनाई हैं। 'गैर-सरकारी निर्माताओं ने भी सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने के बारे में काफी संख्या में फीचर फिल्में तैयार की हैं।

Processing, Marketing and Cultivation of Soyabean

7213. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government to explore the possibility of processing and marketing soyabean in the country ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether opinions of nutrition experts have been sought in this regard, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any survey has been undertaken as to the area of cultivation under soyabean if so, the results thereof ; and

(d) the area which is likely to be brought under soyabean cultivation during 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Proposals under consideration include the possibility of processing soyabean to yield oil for human consumption, meal for animal feed and protein food products for human consumption. Details are not yet ready.

(b) Nutrition experts of this Ministry have supported the use of soyabean products for human nutrition.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is tentatively proposed to bring an area of 30,000 hectares under soyabean cultivation during 1970-71.

Procurement of Wheat

7214. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat procured in the first fortnight of April, 1970 by Food Corporation of India ;

(b) the quantity proposed to be procured by State Government and Marketing Federation in April and May in Punjab ;

(c) whether Government had made adequate arrangements for transportation and storage of this wheat ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Nil.

(b) Proposed Procurement figures for wheat in Punjab are as under :

Agency	*April*	*May*
Punjab Government..	15,000 tonnes	450,000 tonnes
Marketing Federation ..	20,000 tonnes	270,000 tonnes

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Out of the stocks of wheat proposed to be procured in Punjab by the State Government and Marketing Federation during April and May, 1970, about 4,34,400 tonnes have been planned for movement to deficit States. Adequate arrangements exist for storing the balance in Punjab.

Gratuity scheme in M/s. Pure Drinks (P) Ltd., New Delhi

7215. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Gratuity Scheme has been introduced by M/s. Pure Drinks Private Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) whether persons who have put in five years of service with the company will be entitled to the benefit of this scheme ;

(d) if not, the length of service by the employees prescribed for getting benefit within the scheme ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that in some companies gratuity is paid even to those employees who have put in a minimum of three years of service ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). A statement showing details of the benefits available under the Gratuity Scheme introduced by M/S. Pure Drinks Private Ltd., New Delhi is attached.

(e) The information is not readily available as the nature of gratuity currently obtaining in the country is by and large voluntary.

Statement

Scheme of Gratuity Benefits in Pure Drinks Private Ltd.

No.	Contingency on happening of which the benefits become payable	Gratuity Benefits Payable
1.	On normal retirement of the employee at or after age 60 for males and 55 for females.	Half month's salary or wages for each completed year of service subject to the maximum of 15 months salary.
2.	On an employee becoming physically or mentally incapable of further service.	Same rates as given in 1 above.
3.	(a) On Voluntary retirement or cessation of employment other than termination or dismissal from service of the company when the period of service with the Company is :—	
	(i) Less than 7 years.	.. Nil.*
	(ii) 7 years and over	Same rates as in 1 above.
	(b) On termination of an employee's service by the company or on retrenchment from service on account of redundancy.	Same rates as in 1 above.
	(c) On dismissal on account of misconduct or on account of fraud.	Nil.
4.	On death of the employee while in service of the Company.	The benefits will be on the following scales :—

Duration of eligible service	*Benefits payable*
Not over 5 years	5 months salary or wages.
Over 5 years but less than 10 years	10 months salary or wages.
Over 10 years.	15 months salary or wages.

*Except where the Company is satisfied that such cessation was due to circumstances beyond the control of the employee (the test of which shall be the issue of a certificate to this effect by the Company) when the benefits shall be at the same rates as in 1 above.

उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे किसानों के लिये योजना लागू करना

7216. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे किसानों के लिये योजना कितने जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जायेगी और क्या यह योजना आबादी तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य सीमावर्ती जिलों में भी क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई हैं और क्या यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश के सब पूर्वी जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में अभी अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाना है। जिलों के चुनाव करने के लिये राज्य सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है।

(ख) पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है। सारे देश में छोटे किसानों के विकास के लिये मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं की संख्या 45 तक सीमित है। इसलिये छोटे किसानों की योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सब पूर्वी जिले आवृत नहीं किये जा सकेंगे।

रूस से एक करार के अधीन ट्रैक्टरों का आयात

7217. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री द्वारा दिनांक 24 नवम्बर, 1967 को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1771 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत में ही ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देने के स्थान पर रूस से ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करने की नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ट्रैक्टरों के आयात के बारे में रूस से कोई करार किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त करार की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। ट्रैक्टरों के देशीय उत्पादन को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ही उनके आयात की मंजूरी दी जाती है। रूस से 12 और 20 अश्व शक्ति के बीच और 50 अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टरों आयात किये जाते हैं। 12 से 20 अश्व शक्ति तक के ट्रैक्टरों का देश में कोई उत्पादन नहीं होता। जहां तक 50 अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, पूरी न होने वाली कुल मांग का एक छोटा भाग ही आयात किया जाता है। 1969-70 के लिये कुल 83,000 ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता की तुलना में (अप्रैल, 1969 से फरवरी 1970 तक) 15821 देशीय ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन हुआ है। जहां तक कृषि ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने तथा उनके उत्पादन को गतिमान करने का प्रश्न है, कृषकों की काफी देर पहले की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये ट्रैक्टरों का आयात आवश्यक हो जाता है।

(ग) रूस तथा पोलैंड, रूमानिया, पश्चिमी जर्मनी व चैकोस्लोवेकिया आदि अन्य पूर्वी यूरोपियन देशों से ट्रैक्टरों के आयात की अनु-

मति उपलब्ध ट्रेड प्लान उपबन्धों के अनुसार दी जाती है और रूस से कोई विशेष करार तय नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Government Policy Regarding Additional Social Security Schemes for Employees

7218. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to continue their existing policy which contemplates provision of necessary funds by the employers and workers themselves for social security schemes ;

(b) if not, whether Government are likely to undertake additional responsibility on their own in pursuance of their socialist aims ; and

(c) whether Government are thinking in terms of some kind of legislation providing social assistance on statutory basis to those who are not in a position to take care of themselves ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Government have already announced a new Scheme of Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance for workers who are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and who pay provident fund contribution at the rate of 8%. An outline of the Scheme is contained in the brochure entitled "Towards Growth with Social Justice" placed before Parliament as part of the Budget papers. The Government of India will contribute towards the cost of the new Scheme which will be introduced through legislation.

किसी क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज न होने पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क की वसूली के कारण किसी संसद सदस्य को टेलीफोन बिल की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति न किया जाना

7219. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच यह है कि सरकार ने उस संसत्सदस्य को टेलीफोन बिल की ऐसी धनराशि की प्रतिपूर्ति न करने का निर्णय किया है जो अपने गांव के निवास पर टेलीफोन लगवाना चाहते हैं जहां स्थानीय काल की तुलना में प्रति काल कुछ अतिरिक्त शुल्क वसूल किये जाते हैं क्योंकि वे 'स्थानीय क्षेत्र'-सीमा से बाहर बताये जाते हैं जबकि यह धनराशि उन संसत्सदस्यों को मिलती है जिनके टेलीफोन उन क्षेत्रों में हैं जहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं (प्राय: नगरों में) ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में संसत्सदस्यों को दी जाने वाली इन सुविधाओं में भेदभाव करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). आवास और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं (संसद सदस्य) नियमावली 1956 के नियम 4 के उपनियम 3 के अनुसार, जिसको आवास और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं (संसद सदस्य) संशोधन नियमावली 1969 द्वारा संशोधित किया गया है, लोक सभा सदस्य को उसके सामान्य रिहायशी मकान या उसके इलाके की किसी एक जगह पर जो उसने स्वयं चुनी हो, लगाए गए एक टेलीफोन का संस्थापन शुल्क और उसका किराया नहीं देना होगा और किसी भी सदस्य को एक साल में उस टेलीफोन से की गई प्रथम 5400 स्थानीय कालों का शुल्क नहीं देना होगा बशर्ते कि वह टेलीफोन किसी मौजूदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के प्रचालन क्षेत्र में जाता हो । सदस्यों की किसी एक्सचेंज के प्रचालन क्षेत्र में आता हो । सदस्यों को किसी एक्सचेंज के प्रचालन क्षेत्र से बाहर के स्थानों पर उनको अपनी निजी हैसीयत में भी टेलीफोन दिए जा सकते

हैं परन्तु उपरोक्त नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उस टेलीफोन से की गई कालों के सम्बन्ध में कोई छूट नहीं दी जाएगी।

Functioning of Administrative Offices of Birla Group of Companies in Calcutta

7220. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks between the then Deputy Chief Minister, West Bengal Shri Jyoti Basu and Birlas were held on restoring normalcy in the functioning of the administrative offices of the Birla Group of Companies in Calcutta which had been closed down; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The talks were inconclusive. The State authorities are, however, seized of the matter.

Allegations of Bribery and corrupt practices Against Certain Officers of P & T Department, Rajasthan Circle

7221. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI D. N. DEB.

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against certain officers of Posts and Telegraphs Department, Rajasthan Circle of corrupt practices, bribery etc.; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has made some investigation into these charges and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. The following number of cases were registered in the Jaipur Branch of the Special Police Establishment during the years 1969 & 1970 (Upto March, 1970) against the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Gazetted Officers	3
Non-Gazetted officials	61

Out of the three cases against Gazetted officers, the Special Police Establishment have recommended departmental action against one officer and action is being taken accordingly. The remaining two cases are still under the investigation of the Special Police Eatablishment.

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री द्वारा कानपुर में दिये गये भाषण की रिपोर्ट

7222. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना**: क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कानपुर से निकलने वाले दैनिक 'जागरण' दिनांक 9 मार्च, 1970 में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस में उन्होंने अपनी कानपुर यात्रा के दौरान दिये गये भाषण के उद्धरण दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके भाषण के उद्धरणों में उनकी कथित भाषा तथा अभिव्यक्ति, जैसा कि उक्त समाचार में बताया गया है, सही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह मालूम नहीं हुआ कि माननीय सदस्य का आशय मंत्री जी के भाषण के किस उद्धरण से है। फिर भी यह बता देना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि व्यापारियों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो विचार व्यक्त किये वे ठीक तरह से प्रस्तुत नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Letter from an M. P. to Former Minister of Communications for Opening A Sorting Section by Puri-Hyderabad Express

7223. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter dated the 17th April, 1968 was written to the former Minister of Communications by a Member of Parliament regarding opening a sorting section by Puri-Hyderabad Express and whether it contained some enclosure;

(b) whether the said letter was acknowledged under DGP&T No. 1529-M (C)/68 dated the 8th April 1970, if so, the content of the enclosure;

(c) whether the letter of the Member of Parliament has been replied, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action has been taken on the basis of the said letter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, on 18.4.68. The enclosure was a printed memorandum sent to the Member by All India RMS Employees Union Class-III for opening a sorting section by 45 Up/46 Dn Puri-Hyderabad Express to facilitate speedy and proper delivery of mails in Ganjam, Phulbani, Koraput, Kolahandi, Balangir and Puri Districts.

(c) No, Sir. Actually the case of opening a sorting section by 45 Up/46 Dn. between Puri and Vizianagram has been under examination even before the receipt of the letter of the M. P., but as the case could not, be finalised, it was not possible to send a final reply in the matter.

(d) A connection is necessary between 45 Up/46 Dn. and the Nowrongpur–Vizianagram S. T. service at Vizianagram to expedite despatch and delivery of mails from and at places in Koraput and Kolahandi districts, and at present there is no connection. The State Transport Authority Orissa was therefore approached to revise the timings of Vizianagram-Jeypore (K) Service, which is an inter-state service, to ensure its connection with 45 Up/46 Dn trains at Vizianagram. The Government of Orissa was also addressed in the matter. While the S.T.A. Orissa has agreed to revise the timings, the concurrence of S. T. A. Andhra Pradesh is yet to be received. Matter is being pursued.

The South Eastern Railway authorities have also been requested to intimate their concurrence in respect of the hauling of mail vans by 45 Up/46 Dn. trains. Their reply is still awaited.

मध्य प्रदेश के सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा किसानों तथा व्यापारियों को ऋण

7224. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सहकारी बैंकों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश में गत तीन वर्षों में गोदामों की रसीदों के आधार पर किसानों तथा व्यापारियों को ऋण दिये हैं तथा प्रत्येक बैंक ने कितना-कितना ऋण दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि उन्हें कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अ० एरिंग) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से

जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Payment of Arrears to Research Assistants of Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

7225. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Research Assistants of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar were given Selection Grade in 1965 on an ad-hoc basis and the same have recently been confirmed;

(b) if so, whether the arrears of salary and allowances accruing from the award of the Selection Grade have not so far been paid to those Research Assistants;

(c) if so, reasons for delay; and

(d) how long it will take further to make payment of the arrears to the concerned staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). It is a fact that some Research Assistants in Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar were appointed to the Class II non-gazetted post of Research Assistant (Selection Grade) in the scale of Rs. 325-575 in 1964 on provisional basis pending approval of the Departmental Promotion Committee Class II of the Department of Agriculture. Payment orders for arrears of salary and allowances from 1964 could not be issued, firstly because the Departmental Promotion Committee of the Department of Agriculture could not consider the proposals for some time and secondly pending receipt of certain clarification from the Ministry of Finance. The Departmental Promotion Committee has since met and the clarification from the Ministry of Finance has also been received, and necessary orders for making payment of arrears of salary and allowances to the concerned staff have been issued on 7th April, 1970.

Victimisation of Engineering Workers of Jamshedpur

7226. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Labour had given assurance in Parliament and through radio broadcast by Minister of State on the 3rd January, 1970 that the striking engineering workers of Jamshedpur would not be victimised, which led to the calling off of the strike;

(b) whether it is a fact that after a lapse of above three months, 73 workers of Telco and 13 from Tube Co, have still not been taken back; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure their being allowed to join their jobs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) A copy of the Appeal made by the Minister of State was placed on the Table of the House on the 5th March, 1970.

(b) and (c). The matter falls in State sphere.

उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत बल्लभनगर कृषि फार्म में उत्पादन

7227. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत बल्लभनगर कृषि फार्म में कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) इस फार्म में कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी काम करते हैं तथा श्रेणीवार उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं ;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त फार्म को हुए लाभ अथवा हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) इसके विकास के लिये भावी योजना क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

ट्रैक्टरों का कृषि प्रयोजनों से भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयोग

7223. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हजारों ट्रैक्टर कृषि कार्यों की बजाय परिवहन कार्यों के लिये उपयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये ट्रैक्टरों की अत्यन्त कमी को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार ट्रैक्टरों के कृषि के प्रयोजन से भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) बुवाई तथा अन्य आवश्यक खेती के कार्यों के अतिरिक्त, कृषि और उससे सम्बद्ध उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये किसान ट्रैक्टरों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इनका प्रयोग नगर पालिकाओं आदि द्वारा कम्पोस्ट के परिवहन के लिये भी किया जाता है । कृषि कार्यों के अलावा प्राय: ट्रैक्टर किसी बड़े पैमाने पर परिवहन कार्य के लिये उपयोग में नहीं लाये जाते ।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) में उल्लिखित स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कृषि के अलावा अन्य उद्देश्यों के लिये ट्रैक्टरों के प्रयोग पर सरकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Venkatappiah Committee on Rural Credit

7229. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Venkatappiah Committee on rural credit has pointed out that overdues constitute the most disturbing feature of our rural credit system ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the opinion of the Committee such overdues arise because credit societies fail to make loans production oriented ;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government agree with the Committee's diagnosis ; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to cure this malaise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee has pointed out that the overdues are one of the disturbing features in the rural credit system.

(b) Unsound lending policies have been mentioned as one of the many factors accounting for poor repayment performance in the Report of this Committee.

(c) The Governments agree broadly with the analysis of the causes leading to the overdues as given in the Report of this Committee.

(d) The State Governments have been requested to take the following specific steps in addition to general measures for improving the

management of the societies and supervision over their work:

(1) Classification of defaults into wilful and non-wilful defaults should be done.

(2) Expeditious action should be taken for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans under the stabilisation scheme in the case of non-wilful defaulters where the conditions prescribed by the scheme are satisfied; and by granting extensions in other deserving cases.

(3) wilful defaulters should be firmly dealt with through coercive measures provided by the law. Disputes and execution decrees should be promptly disposed of.

(4) The Central Bank should be given the legal authority to proceed directly against the defaulting members of societies which fail to take timely coercive steps for recovery.

(5) Special recovery staff may be appointed in areas covered by cooperative banks with heavy overdues.

Central Loan to Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Calcutta

7230. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned recently by the Union Government to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation; Calcutta, towards its working capital; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A loan of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned to the Corporation in February 1970 repayable at the end of two years from the date of drawal, with interest at 6% per annum.

Veterinary Hospital for Kargil

7231. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no veterinary hospital in Kargil; and

(b) the time by which Government would make adequate arrangements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A Veterinary Hospital exists in Kargil.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaint against Senior Superintendent of Post Office, Ranchi

7232. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any complaint against the Senior Superintendent of Post Office Ranchi about certain objectionable utterances by him;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The complaint related to certain objectionable remarks alleged to have been passed by the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Ranchi against Gandhiji, the President, D. G. P & T and P. M. G. Bihar.

(c) On enquiry, the allegations were found to be baseless.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन विभाग की हिंदी विरोधी नीति

7233. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'अंग्रेजी हटाओ सेना' (दिल्ली) के अध्यक्ष श्री सांवल दास गुप्ता ने दिल्ली टेलीफोन विभाग की हिंदी-विरोधी नीति के बारे में कहा है कि यह विभाग हिन्दी में लिखे गये पत्रों का उत्तर नहीं देता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने उक्त विभाग के इस प्रकार के रवैये के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने की चेतावनी दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) यह सत्य नहीं है कि हिन्दी के पत्रों का उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता। दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिले में ऐसी हिदायतें पहले से ही की हुई हैं कि सभी हिन्दी के पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाय। केन्द्रीय सरकार के काम काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के बारे में राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों और गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों को विभाग के सभी कार्यालयों में यथा संभव कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इनके उल्लंघन के खास मामले यदि विभाग के नोटिस में लाए जाएं तो उनकी जांच करी जा सकती है। इसके सम्बन्ध में श्री सांवल दास गुप्ता की शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है।

Filling up vacancies in Agricultural Commission

7234. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why several vacancies in State enterprises are not filled up for months together, *viz.*, Hindustan Steel, Agricultural Commission, etc. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that though the decision to set up the Agricultural Commission was announced in August 1969 the personnel have not yet been finalised ;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) whether such delay will not lead to poor working of State-owned enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises are empowered to make appointments to all posts other than top posts i. e. Chairman, Managing Directors and General Managers of Constituent Units. Out of about 150 top posts in Public Enterprises according to available information as on 1st January, 1970, only 18 were lying vacant. The Administrative Ministries were endeavouring to locate suitable incumbents for these top posts having regard to nature, experience required etc. In some of these cases it has been decided not to fill up the posts for administrative reasons for some time. Some of the posts included in the 18 posts mentioned above have also been filled up since.

Agricultural Commission when set up will be a Commission like the Central Pay Commission, Administrative Reforms Commission, The National Commission on Labour etc. and not a State enterprise.

(b) and (c). The matter relating to the appointment of Chairman and Members of the Commission is under consideration. The Commission will be required to make its report to the Government as soon as practicable but a two-year time limit from the date it is set up has been indicated.

(d) It is, in any case, accepted that key posts in Public Enterprises should not be kept vacant for an unduly long period.

Measures to prevent killing of Indian Tigers

7235. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the critical stage the Indian Tiger has reached due to indiscriminate killing;

(b) whether it is a fact that the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in their Biennial meeting held in New Delhi, had recommended a closure of all tiger shooting for an experimental period of three years; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the decline in tiger population in the country. It would not be correct to say that tiger has reached a critical stage, as no census/ecological survey has been undertaken to assess its status accurately.

(b) No, Sir. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in their Xth General Assembly and 11th Technical meeting held in New Delhi in November/December 1969 recommended to the Governments of those countries where this animal occurs, "the declaration of a moratorium on killing of this animal until such time as censuses and ecological studies which are in operation or proposed, are completed and reveal the correct position as regards population trends." The assembly did not mention any specific period.

(c) This recommendation was discussed at the 2nd Executive Committee of the IBWL held on 3rd January, 1970 and it was recommended that shooting of tigers be completely banned for a period of 5 years from 1st July, 1970 and the State Governments have been suitably advised accordingly.

Hackneyed Delhi TV Programmes

7236. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the TV Centre in New Delhi televises hackneyed programmes; and

(b) the approximate number of televiewers who see the TV Programmes of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) It may not be correct to say that TV programmes are hackneyed. The programme contains a number of interesting and informative features, such as, 'Science Programme', 'Khel Ke Maidan Se', 'Mirror of the World', 'Desh Videsh', 'Bachchon Ke Liye', 'Krishi Darshan', 'Indian News Review', 'Vigyan Charcha', 'ABU Magazine Programme', 'Feature Film' etc. etc.

(b)	Domestic viewers	1,00,000
	Viewing in schools	2,00,000
	Viewing at Community Centres	18,000

Expenditure incurred on Pay and Allowances of Staff of Central State Farm, Suratgarh

7237. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average yearly expenditure incurred on the pay and allowances of the staff of the Central State Farm at Suratgarh; and

(b) the steps taken to put the Farm on a sound footing so that it may earn profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE): (a) The average yearly expenditure on pay and allowances of officers and staff of the Central State Farm, Suratgarh for the 5 years from 1963-64 to 1967-68 is Rs. 13,01,824.00. The information for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There has been no loss in the working of the Suratgarh farm from its inception in 1956 up to the year 1967-68. Actually there has been an average profit during this period of 12 years. Accounts for the year 1968-69 have not yet been finalised.

The administration of this farm, amongst others, was made over to the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., a public sector undertaking from 1-8-69. Soon after the farm was taken over by the Corporation, a Committee appointed by the Corporation went into its working. As a result of its recommendations, 37 posts have been abolished at the farm without retrenching any employee. Some more posts will be abolished as and when necessary. Some items of machinery and spare parts have been declared surplus and steps are being taken for their disposal. Improvement in the working of the farm is under the continuous study of the Corporation and it is expected that the Suratgarh farm will yield a profit during the current year 1969-70.

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित दैनिक, अर्ध-साप्ताहिक प्रकाशन तथा पुस्तकें

7238. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, कितने दैनिक तथा अर्ध-साप्ताहिक, साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक, मासिक, अर्ध-वार्षिक तथा वार्षिक प्रकाशन और पुस्तकें प्रकाशित कीं और उनमें से कितने अंग्रेजी में तथा कितने हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये गये और उनमें से प्रत्येक का मूल्य क्या था और उसे कहां से प्रकाशित करवाया गया था ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरणों में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT-3286/70]

गलत समाचार छापने पर समाचार-पत्रों के खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई

7239. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री पिछले तीन सालों में गलत समाचार छापने के कारण विभिन्न पत्रों के खिलाफ अलग-अलग की गई कार्रवाई का पूरा विवरण देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

राज्यों में कुएं खोदने पर आवंटित राशि तथा खर्च

7240. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुएं खोदने की योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यवार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी राशि नियत की तथा खर्च की ; और

(ख) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता योजनावार आधार पर नहीं दी जाती। वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता लघु सिंचाई आदि विभिन्न उप-शीर्षों के लिये दी गई थी और 1969-70 से केन्द्रीय सहायता

समग्र वार्षिक योजना के लिये एक राशि के रूप में दी जाती है। कुओं की खुदाई के हेतु योजना के लिये आवंटित तथा व्यय के अलग राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 से 1969-70 तक की अवधि में पूरे किये गये खुदाई के कुओं की संख्या विवरण में दी दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

संख्या

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 1967-68 से 1969-70 तक की अवधि में खोदे गये खुदाई के कुओं की संख्या (अनुमानित)
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	38935
2.	असम	उपलब्ध नहीं।
3.	बिहार	42307
4.	गुजरात	67987
5.	हरियाणा	6387
6.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	—
7.	केरल	400
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	75362
9.	महाराष्ट्र	78435
10.	मैसूर	36500
11.	नागालैण्ड	—
12.	उड़ीसा	464
13.	पंजाब	1800
14.	राजस्थान	27840
15.	तमिलनाडु	46266
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	190524
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	उपलब्ध नहीं।
	कुल राज्य	613207

ग्रामीण जन शक्ति योजना के लिये आवंटित धनराशि और किया गया व्यय

7241. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण जन शक्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान सरकार ने, राज्यवार, तथा राज्य सरकारों ने भी, वर्षवार, कितना रुपया आवंटित किया तथा खर्च किया गया ; और

(ख) इसके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० एरिंग) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Data regarding Unemployment and under Employment in States

7242. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the All-India magnitude of unemployment and under-employment in the country at present as well as State-wise break up of such data ;

(b) the basis of such estimates ;

(c) the categories of workers most seriously affected and specific measures contemplated to meet the situation ; and

(d) in deciding the quantum of Central assistance to States, whether Government take into account the relative magnitude of the problem in different States, apart from other factors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Precise information is

not available. A Committee of Experts to assess the extent of unemployment in all its aspects and to suggest remedial measures is being set up shortly.

Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, which lay considerable emphasis on labour-intensive schemes such as roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural electrification, dairy development, village and small scale industries, housing and urban development will create large employment opportunities. The increasing tempo of agricultural development. greater flow of institutional credit, augmentation of the Plan outlay on various schemes in the public sector and emphasis on specific programmes such as schemes for small farmers, sub-marginal farmer, dry land farming and rural works programme will all contribute towards large volume of employment opportunities.

(d) The Central assistance to States for the Fourth Plan has been distributed on the basis of criteria laid down by the Committee of National Development Council. Special problems of individual States including that of unemployment were kept in view in deciding the quantum of assistance.

Scheme for Labourers Participation in Management of Undertakings

7243. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Labour Ministry's assessment of the scheme of labour's participation in the management of undertakings;

(b) in case it is going to be in form of co-ownership in future, the details of the scheme; and

(c) in case workers are to become shareholders of the undertakings in which they are employed, presumably with the help of their provident fund accumulations, the manner in which they will continue to be assured of social security against old age?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) The voluntary scheme of labour participation in management could have made better headway.

(b) and (c). There is no such scheme at present. The subject is under consideration.

Programme for Amelioration of Living and Working Conditions of Agricultural Labour

7244. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a really positive programme of amelioration of living and working conditions of agricultural workers has yet to emerge despite repeated agricultural labour enquiries undertaken in the previous plans, if so, what is in store for them in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether only setting up of any real set of concrete proposals are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). The subject matter of the question relates, in the main, to the State sphere. It may, however, be mentioned that developmental measures intended to improve economic conditions in rural areas which have been undertaken in the past have benefit agricultural labourers also. Specials schemes intended for backward classes and scheduled castes and tribes have also provided some benefits to them. Rural Manpower Programme which was started towards the close of 1960 and continued as centrally sponsored scheme till the end of 1968-69, was aimed at providing additional employment opportunities to agricultural labourers during slack season. Apart from providing employment, this programme proved useful in building up infra-structure for growth. The programme has been transferred to the State sector with effect from 1.4.1969. Another scheme known as the village Housing Projects Scheme was introduced in 1957 as centrally sponsored Scheme, but in the Third Plan, it was made a centrally-aided

scheme and provision for it was required to be accommodated within the State Plan Ceilings.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government have recently fixed/revised minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in Agriculture carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government.

The National Commission on Labour have made certain recommendations in regard to improving the conditions of agricultural and rural labour. The recommendations are under consideration.

Views of Coimbatore Research Institute Regarding Fixation of Sugarcane Prices

7245. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coimbatore Research Institute was given a hearing about the fixation of sugarcane prices by the Tariff Commission ;

(b) if so, the main contents of the views expressed by the institute on that score ; and

(c) whether the Tariff Commission accepted them and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission's enquiry did not relate to the fixation of prices of sugar-cane and it did not give any hearing for this purpose. However, a representative of Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore attended the Tariff Commission's Public Enquiry into the cost structure of sugar held at Bombay on the 31st October and 1st November, 1968. The position, in essence, of the said representative as recorded by the Tariff Commission is as under :

"Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow has developed new techniques for stepping up cane yields and Coimbatore Institute is striving its best to evolve a good variety according to the climatic conditions of India and has succeeded in a large measure. In Madras areas CO 419 a mid-late variety is capable of giving heavy tonnage, in Maharashtra CO 740 which is an improvement on CO 419 and richer and in Andhra Pradesh CO 2175. A good deal of development effort is necessary for pushing these varieties into cultivation. With higher levels of manuring the quality and yield improve. In such case it is possible to have a longer duration. Earlier maturing varieties give higher sucrose content. If cane is to be paid on qualitative basis in terms of sucrose content we can hope for better improvement. The Institute advised water treatment of the cane seed pieces which destroys the virus causing disease. The conditions for operating full-fledged seed stations in Northern India are low. The Institute are doing crossing work at Coimbatore and send the flux or seed to various Research stations in India including Pusa. There the seed is operated under these conditions".

(c) The Tariff Commission utilised the material supplied by the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore in preparing their report, making observations, in arriving at conclusions and in making recommendations on the subject. A copy of the Tariff Commission's Report on Cost Structure of the Sugar Industry and a Fair Price for Sugar (1969) has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 26th February, 1970.

Allotment of Plots to Displaced Persons from East Pakistan in Kalkaji Colony New Delhi

7246. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3323 on the 5th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the machinery for determining the eligibility for allotment of a plot of 320 sq. yards size in East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi;

(b) the requisite qualifications to get allotment of such a plot;

(c) whether these qualifications were observed in allotting these plots without any discrimination; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of all the allottees with designations, income and relevant addresses in Delhi, as found true on verification, who have been given the said plot-size in that colony; and

(e) the names of all the applicants with designation, income and proper addresses and the period of continuous residence in Delhi, who applied for a plot of 320 sq. yds. size in the said colony and the reasons for not allotting them as such?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Eligibility for allotment of plots of various sizes is decided on the recommendations of an *ad-hoc* Committee. In the case of Government servants plots of 320 sq. yds. have generally been offered to the persons holding Class I posts. In the case of persons not holding Government posts exact demarcation was not easy in all cases and the Committee exercised judicious discretion *inter-alia* on the basis of the facts about income supplied by the applicants.

(c) Yes, Sir. By and large the above mentioned criteria have been applied.

(d) A statement showing the information as contained in the applications is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3287/70]

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the Sabha.

Estimate of Production of Kharif Crop during 1969-70

7247. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The estimate of increase or decrease in the production of Kharif crops like jowar, bajra, moong, urad, etc., during 1969-70 in comparison to the production of such crops last year; and

(b) the arrangements made by Government for the supply of fertilizers for the Kharif crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of production of kharif foodgrain crops during 1969-70 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year *i.e.* sometime in July-August, 1970. However on basis of qualitative reports on weather and crop conditions it is anticipated that total production of kharif food grains during 1969-70 would be somewhat higher than in the previous year.

(b) About 3,19,000 tonnes of fertilizers (in terms of N) were allotted to the State Governments from the Central Fertilizer Pool during April-September, 1969. The States actually took delivery only of 2.87 lakh tonnes of nitrogen during this period. The indigenous factories including those in the public sector produced approximately 2.23 lakh tonnes of N and 1.24 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 for kharif '69. They had also stocks of 6.91 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 2.85 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 1.63 lakh tonnes of K 20 from Government and non-Government sources available for the Kharif crop on 1.4.69. The availability of fertilizers for kharif '69 was very satisfactory and there was no complaint of shortage.

जबलपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कृषि कालेज ग्वालियर, को अपने नियंत्रणाधीन लेना

7248. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबलपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने कृषि कालेज, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश, को

अपने नियंत्रणाधीन किस तारीख को लिया था ;

(ख) उक्त कालेज में उस समय एम० ए० सी० कृषि में किन-किन विषयों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था थी ; इस समय किन-किन विषयों की शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था है तथा उनका क्षेत्र कम किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इस कालेज को अपने नियंत्रणाधीन लिये जाने के समय से अब तक उस कालेज से जबलपुर लाई गई वस्तुओं का ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तियों के बारे में फिल्में

7249. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छत्रपति शिवाजी, महादजी शिन्दे, महाराणा प्रताप, झांसी की महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई, शहीद महाराजा कुंवर सिंह, चन्द्र शेखर आजाद और वीर सावरकर पर फिल्में बनाने के लिये फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : फिल्म प्रभाग के वर्तमान कार्यक्रम में प्रश्न में उल्लिखित ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तियों में से किसी के जीवन पर फिल्म बनाने का कार्यक्रम शामिल नहीं है । फिल्म प्रभाग ने हाल ही में "फोर्टस एण्ड दि मैन" नामक एक फिल्म बनाई है जिसमें उन किलों, जिनसे शिवाजी सम्बन्धित थे, के माध्यम से उनके जीवन की झलक बताई गई है । यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि इनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों, जिनमें छत्रपति शिवाजी, महाराणा प्रताप, झांसी की लक्ष्मी बाई भी शामिल हैं, पर गैर-सरकारी निर्माताओं द्वारा फीचर फिल्में पहले ही बनाई जा चुकी हैं ।

Small Farmers Development Agencies in Purnea, Bihar

7250. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Small Farmers Development Agency has been established in Purnea district in Bihar and in other districts in India; and

(b) whether this Agency is planned to be established in other districts of Bihar and, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. Such Agencies have been established in Purnea (Bihar) Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Chindwara (M.P.)

(b) The State Government is selecting some other districts in Bihar, on the basis of the guidelines issued by the Central Government. The Agency will be established in such districts also, as and when the project reports of such districts are approved by the Central Government.

'Maithili' Programmes over A.I.R., Delhi

7251. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maithili programmes are broadcast from AIR, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Selection of languages for broadcast of programmes over AIR is based primarily on the size of audience and availability of talent. These considerations are not fulfilled in the case of Maithili programme from AIR, Delhi.

जन शक्ति नियोजन एकक द्वारा बेरोजगारी का मूल्यांकन

7252. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जन शक्ति नियोजन एकक के अनुसार, जहां तक सरकारी नियोजन का सम्बन्ध है, अगले चार वर्षों में लगभग 9000 कृषि स्नातकों, 4200 कृषि स्नातकोत्तरों और 700 कृषि इंजीनियरों के बेरोजगार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) कृषि क्षेत्र में उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों की विशेष अर्हताओं का लाभ उठाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, 1969 के दौरान इस विभाग द्वारा "भारतीय खेती के लिये तकनीकी मानवशक्ति" नामक एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक अर्थात् 1969-73 तकनीकी मानवशक्ति को निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में निम्न तालिका में प्रस्तुत अधिशेष रहने की सम्भावना है :—

श्रेणी	अधिशेष
कृषि में स्नातक	8,950
कृषि में स्नातकोत्तर योग्यता प्राप्त	4,660
कृषि इन्जिनियर	705

(ख) इस विभाग की शिक्षित कृषि स्नातकों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने की नीति की मोटी रूप-रेखा के दो पहलू हैं ।

(1) उद्योगों में निवेश ।

(2) स्वयं-रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने वाले उपायों को प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन । इस विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के लिये, जो कृषि या पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान या कृषि इन्जिनियरी में स्नातक हैं, भारत के स्टेट बैंक ने एक योजना इस दृष्टि से आरम्भ की है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति स्वयं रोजगार योजनाएं चलाएं । अन्य बैंक भी इन मामलों पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हो सकते हैं, इन सुविधाओं के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को जानकारी दे दी गई है, और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि उपरोक्त योग्यताओं वाले उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों के लिये बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करने में सहायता के लिये कदम उठाये जाएं । राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे कृषि वित्त निगमों से बातचीत करें, जिनमें कहा है कि कृषि वित्त का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्तार करने के लिये बैंकों को काफी संख्या में कृषि स्नातकों की आवश्यकता होगी ।

(ख) उर्वरक और कीटनाशी औषधि उद्योग से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे कृषि स्नातकों को व्यापारियों के रूप में नियुक्त करने के बारे में अग्रता दें, क्योंकि ऐसा कार्य न केवल उन व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार उपलब्ध करेगा, अपितु इससे आदानों की बिक्री के साथ विशेषज्ञ सलाह भी सम्भव हो जायेगी। उर्वरक उद्योग की इस बारे में उत्साहवर्धक प्रतिक्रिया रही है।

(ग) कृषि विज्ञान और उससे सम्बन्धित विषयों में बेरोजगार इन्जिनियरों और डिप्लोमा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिये अधिक रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दो हजार ग्रामीण सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है। योजना में बेरोजगार इन्जिनियरों और डिप्लोमा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के भारत के स्टेट बैंक और अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, कृषि उद्योग निगमों आदि से ऋण दिलाने की परिकल्पना की गई है ताकि वे कृषि मशीनरी और वर्कशाप औजार आदि ले सकें। प्रत्येक केन्द्र में लगभग दस व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे और योजना अवधि के अन्त तक वह स्कीम लगभग बीस हजार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान कर सकेगी। यह केन्द्र उन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाएंगे जहां कृषि उद्योग निगमें और अन्य एजेन्सियां नहीं चल रही हैं। योजना राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिये उन्हें भेज दी गई है और उनकी प्रतिक्रिया काफी उत्साहवर्धक रही है।

साधारण कृषक मशीनरी-खेती की सुविधाओं से लाभ उठा सके, इस दृष्टि से भी एक योजना बनाई गई है, जिसके अधीन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सारे देश में कृषि मशीनरी के लिये किराया केन्द्र खोले जाएंगे। यह किराया केन्द्र कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा स्थापित किये जाएंगे। ये केन्द्र फालतू इन्जिनियरों कार्मिकों की सेवाओं का भी उपयोग कर सकेंगे। कुछ निगमों ने, जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, केरल, मैसूर, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में पहले ही ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं, और अन्य निगमें भी इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठा रही हैं।

Telephone Bills outstanding in Bihar

7253. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the telephone bills outstanding against Shri K. B. Sahay, President, Congress (Organisation) Bihar, Shri C. P. N. Singh, and Shri Anant Prasad Sharma, President Congress (Ruling) Bihar, separately and the action taken by Government to realise the dues from them separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): The information is given

below seriatim :

Name	*Amount outstanding*	*Action taken*
Shri K. B. Sahay	Rs. 2,567.65	Civil suit filed ; case pending in Court.
Shri C. P. N. Singh	Rs. 14,817.15	Telephone disconnected. Registered Notice served.
Shri Anant Prasad Sharma	Nil	

Facilities for Canteen and Tiffin Rooms for P and T Employees in Bihar Circle

7254. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of P and T Employees working at Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur Charpa, Darbhanga, Motihari, Bettiah, Purnea, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Dumka, Deoghar, Arrah and Sahebganj separately ;

(b) the total number of cooperative or Departmental Canteens/Tiffin Rooms provided by the P and T Department for benefit of the P and T employees at these places ;

(c) whether any accommodation for Tiffin Room/Canteen was provided in the P and T buildings available at these places ; and

(d) the arrangements proposed to be made by Government to provide Departmental Canteen/Tiffin Room for P and T employees at those places and the time by which the facilities are intended to be provided.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a)	Jamshedpur	638
	Dhanbad	426
	Ranchi	877
	Gaya	709
	Hazaribagh	202
	Muzaffarpur	787
	Chapra	400
	Darbhanga	438
	Motihari	145
	Bettiah	90
	Purnea	202
	Katihar	352
	Bhagalpur	455
	Dumka	111
	Deoghar	120
	Arrah	309
	Sahebganj	92

(b)	Jamshedpur	1	Cooperative Canteen.
	Gaya	1	Departmental Tiffin Room.
	Muzaffarpur	4	Departmental Tiffin Rooms.
	Chapra	2	Cooperative Canteens.
	Darbhanga	2	Departmental Tiffin Room/Canteen.
	Bettiah	1	Departmental Tiffin Room.
	Total	11	

(c) No accommodation is available in Departmental P and T buildings for tiffin room/canteen except at Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. At other places they are functioning in rented buildings.

(d) Proposal to provide Canteens/Tiffin rooms at other places is under examination. Canteens/Tiffin Rooms at these places are likely to be opened on a phased basis during next 4 or 5 years.

Medical Facilities to P and T Employees of Jamshedpur

7255. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Posts and Telegraphs Employees working at Jamshedpur ;

(b) the Indoor Medical Treatment facilities for them available at Jamshedpur in case hospitalisation nature or of emergency ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no Government Hospital at Jamshedpur ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Medical Hospital of Jamshedpur run by Tatas does not admit the Posts and Telegraphs Employees ; and

(e) if so, the arrangements proposed to be made by Government to provide Indoor Medical Treatment facilities to the P and T Employees working at Jamshedpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 638.

(b) and (c). Indoor medical treatment facilities are available at the State Government Hospital as also at the Tata Main Hospital. State Government Hospital is reported to be having about 300 indoor beds.

(d) Free treatment at the Tata Main Hospital is extended to the postal employees as a matter of goodwill and cannot be claimed as a right. However about 200 employees mostly belonging to Engineering Wing are not getting the free treatment from this hospital.

(e) The P and T staff can always get indoor medical treatment from the State Government Hospital.

Telegraph Offices, Public Call Offices Opened in Shahabad and Darbhanga, Bihar

7256. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telegraphs Offices (C.Os.) and Public Call Offices opened during the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 in Shahabad and Darbhanga District;

(b) the revenue earned by such Telegraph Offices (C. Os.,) and Public Call Offices opened during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 in other Districts in Bihar Circle ;

(c) the revenue earned by such Telegraph Offices (C. Os.) and P. C. Os. year-wise and profit and loss during the period in question ; and

(d) the action taken to improve the revenue of those C. Os. and P. C. Os. running on loss in Bihar Circle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The position is as follows :—

Year	*No. of Telegraph Offices opened*		*No. of Public Call Offices opened*	
	Shahabad Distt.	Darbhanga Distt.	Shahabad Distt.	Darbhanga Distt.
1966-67	2	4	3	2
1967-68	6	—	8	2
1968-69	5	2	6	5

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Post Offices, Telegraphs Offices and Public Call Offices opened in Bihar Circle on Recommendation of M. Ps.

7257. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Post Offices Telegraph Offices

and Public Call Offices have been opened in Bihar Circle of Post and Telegraph Department even on the recommendations of M. Ps ;

(b) if so, the number of such Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices opened between April 1967 to February 1970 separately ; and

(c) the names of M. Ps on whose recommendations these offices were opened and the number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices separately opened on the recommendation of each M. P. and the names of these offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No post and Telegraph Offices or Public Call Offices are opened merely on the recommendations of Members of Parliament. They are opened only if they are justified on the basis of departmental standards. Such proposals for providing additional P and T facilities are received from individual members of the public, public institutions, Panchayats, State Governments, Local Authorities Members of Parliament etc., but in no case is any proposal entertained merely because it was recommended by any particular party.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित अस्पताल

7258. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी होगी और वे कहां-कहां स्थापित किए जाएंगे और उनमें से प्रत्येक अस्पताल में कितनी रोगी शय्याओं की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : एक विवरण, जिसमें कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के आधार पर उन अस्पतालों के स्थान और पलंगों की संख्या दर्शाई गई है जो कि निर्माणाधीन हैं और जिनके चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समयावधि में पूरे होने की आशा है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या LT—3288/70] इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रति हजार कर्मचारी परिवार इकाइयों के लिए 4 पलंगों की व्यवस्था के हिसाब से राज्य विशेष की आवश्यकता के अनुसार कुछ और अस्पताल स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं।

भिवानी मण्डी में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारी तथा उन पर किया गया व्यय

7259. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिवानी मण्डी (राजस्थान) में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उस क्षेत्र में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देने पर पिछले साल कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने जो सूचना भेजी है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

(क) 1,000

(ख) 46,418.00 रु०

खान कर्मचारियों में कैन्सर को रोकने के लिये खान कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि द्वारा किये गए प्रबन्ध

7260. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खान कर्मचारी कल्याण-निधि द्वारा खान कर्मचारियों में कैन्सर की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये किये गये प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त नहीं हैं ;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को कैन्सर के इलाज के लिये भर्ती किया गया तथा पिछले साल कितने कर्मचारियों में कैन्सर की सम्भावना पाई गई; और

(ग) कैन्सर के इलाज की सुविधाएं देने के लिए किन-किन सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कर्मचारी सुरक्षा निधि तथा कोयला खान सुरक्षा निधि के सदस्यों को सेवा निवृत्ति/ परिवार पेंशन देने की योजना

7261. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'कर्मचारी सुरक्षा निधि' और 'कोयला खान सुरक्षा निधि' के सदस्यों को सेवा निवृत्ति/परिवार पेंशन योजना बनाने के लिए कार्यकारी दल द्वारा पेश की गई सिफारिशों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद उक्त सिफारिशें कब तक लागू की जायेंगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख) . कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ऐसे श्रमिकों के लिये जो 8 प्रतिशत की दर से भविष्य निधि का अंशदान देते हैं सरकार ने परिवार-पेंशन व जीवन बीमा की एक नयी योजना की घोषणा कर दी है । इस योजना की रूप-रेखा संसद में बजट कागजों के साथ रखी गई 'सामाजिक न्याय के साथ उन्नति की ओर' नामक विवरणिका में निहित है । नयी योजना को 1970-71 में प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है । इस योजना को कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों पर लागू करने के बारे में शीघ्र ही विचार किया जायगा । इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों के प्रकाश में औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए एक सेवा-निवृत्ति पेंशन योजना की व्यवहारिकता के बारे में रिपोर्ट देने के लिये एक कार्यकारी दल स्थापित किया गया है ।

कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत मकानों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य

7262. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत 1969 के अन्त तक

मकानों के निर्माण का निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) उसके अन्तर्गत कितने मकान बनाये गये और कहां-कहां ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या भावी कार्यक्रम अपनाने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पुनर्गठित अभ्रक खान श्रम कल्याण सलाहकार समिति तथा केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड की सिफारिश

7263. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रम कल्याण सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिये पुनर्गठित अभ्रक खान श्रम कल्याण सलाहकार समिति तथा केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं ; और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). अभ्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि की तीन सलाहकार समितियां हैं :—आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान राज्य के लिये एक एक । ये स्थायी समितियां हैं और निधि के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श देने के लिये स्थापित की गई हैं । कल्याण-योजनाएं सामान्यतः संबंधित उपाध्यक्षों द्वारा राज्य समितियों के समक्ष रखी जाती हैं और यदि मामला प्रशासनिक/वित्तीय अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत आता हो, तो वे इसमें कार्यवाही करते हैं । यदि मामला उनके प्रशासनिक वित्तीय अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत न आता हो, तो बैठकों में हुए विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर प्रस्तावों को निर्णय के लिए सरकार के पास भेज दिया जाता है । इन समितियों द्वारा सामान्यतः खनिकों और उनके आश्रितों के लिए आवास, चिकित्सा सहायता, जल प्रदाय, मनोरंजन सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाता है ।

अभ्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि का केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड भी एक स्थायी निकाय है । इस बोर्ड की स्थापना अधिकांशतः अभ्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि के प्रादेशिक संगठनों के कार्यों का समन्वय और पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये की गई है और इसकी बैठकों में हुए विचार-विमर्शों पर सरकार द्वारा ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

Employment to Educated Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges

7264. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to provide employment to educated unemployed registered with various Employment Exchanges;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). Continuous efforts are being made to create more and more employment opportunities through implementation of various development programmes in the field

of agriculture, industry, transport and communication, irrigation and power, social services etc. included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and through various other policies in the areas of investment, credit and licensing etc. which will benefit the unemployed (including the educated) registered with Employment Exchanges as well as others.

The increasing tempo of agricultural development, liberalisation of credit facilities and augmentation of the Plan outlay on various schemes in the public sector will further add to the volume of employment/self-employment opportunities.

Non-Deposit of EPF due by Employers in Kanpur

7265. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the employers of Kanpur have not deposited their contribution to Provident Fund for the last three or four years ;

(b) if so, the names of those employers ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. A statement showing the names of unexempted establishments in Kanpur which were in default of provident fund dues of Rupees one lakh and above as on the 31st January, 1970, together with the amount in default and the action taken to recover the amount as furnished by the Employees' Provident Fund Authorities, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3289/70]

Persons on Waiting List for Issue of Milk Tokens by DMS

7266. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for getting milk tokens as on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) the total number of persons to be issued tokens from the waiting list ; and

(c) the present total procurement of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 39,492 applications were pending with Delhi Milk Scheme for the issue of new milk tokens as on 31-3-1970.

(b) All the pending applications are being processed in their turn by Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme procured 1,66,481 litres of buffalo milk and 3018 litres of cow milk on 11-4-70.

Opening of Public Call Office at Bhaptiahi (Bihar)

7268. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhaptiahi Public Call Office (Bihar Circle) was sanctioned from Nirmali Exchange in Saharsa District ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in order to save some extra expenditure a proposal was

made to open the said P. C. O. at Bhaptiahi from Supaul Exchange instead of Nirmali Exchange; and

(c) if so, the approximate date by which this P. C. O. at Bhaptiahi will be opened either from Nirmali or Supaul Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The public call office for Bhaptiahi was sanctioned in 1968-69 according to rules existing at that time.

(b) No, Sir. The proposal to open a Public Call Office at Bhaptiahi is being reviewed for finding a better route, as the route to Nirmali exchange is unsafe during the monsoon season.

(c) The proposal to open Public Call Office at Bhaptiahi is being re-examined.

Licences Issued for Radios, Transistors and T. V. Sets

7269. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in radio licences in the country, and if so, to what extent;

(b) the total number of licences issued up to December, 1969 for radios, transistors and TV sets respectively; and

(c) the total number of licences issued up to March, 1970 and the approximate revenues earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an increase of 10.26 lakhs radio licences in the country during the year 1969 over the licences in force at the close of the year 1968.

(b) The number of licences up to 31-12-69 for all categories:

Radios	90,81,513
Transistors	13,72,304
T. V.	12,303

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों में भ्रष्टाचार तथा घूसखोरी का उन्मूलन

7270. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :** क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री 2 मई, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1587 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों से भ्रष्टाचार तथा घूसखोरी का उन्मूलन करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं जैसाकि 2 मई, 1968 के लोक सभा वाद-विवाद के स्तम्भ 1272 में उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि रोजगार कार्यालयों के राजपत्रित अधिकरियों के खर्चे आदि उनकी आय की अपेक्षा अधिक हैं अथवा नहीं, क्या सरकार का विचार उनके मासिक खर्च, बच्चों की शिक्षा पर व्यय और उनकी चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति के बारे में जांच करने का है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) दिल्ली में नियोजन कार्यालयों में भ्रष्टाचार व घूसखोरी की सम्भावनाओं का उन्मूलन करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं :

1. दिल्ली प्रशासन को नियोजन कार्यालय की कार्य-प्रणाली के बारे में सलाह देने के लिए नियोजकों, कामगारों और सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को मिलाकर एक सलाहकारी समिति का संगठन किया गया है ।

2. उम्मीदवारों को नियोजकों के पास भेजने के कार्य में नियोजन अधिकारियों की निष्पक्षता और नियोजन कार्यालयों द्वारा उम्मीदवारों के सप्रेषण के औचित्य की समय समय पर जांच के लिए, एक विशेष समिति का भी संगठन किया गया है ।

3. नियोजन कार्यालयों का समय-समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाता है और उनके कार्यों की आकस्मिक जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है ।

4. नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा नियतकालिक निरीक्षणों द्वारा नियोजन कार्यालयों के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है ।

5. उम्मीदवारों व नियोजकों से प्राप्त शिकायतों की पूरी तरह से जांच की जाती है और उन पर उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । नियोजन कार्यालयों के प्रशासन की जिम्मेवारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की है ।

भोपाल सिटी जिला सिहोर तथा जिला धार में डाकघर और उप-डाकघर

7271. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल सिटी, जिला सिहोर तथा जिला धार के वर्तमान डाकघरों तथा उप-डाकघरों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में कितने नये डाकघर तथा उप-डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इन डाकघरों तथा उप-डाकघरों में से कितने नगरीय तथा कितने देहाती क्षेत्रों में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इस समय काम कर रहे डाकघरों की संख्या :

	प्रधान डाकघर	उप डाकघर	शाखा डाकघर	कुल
भोपाल सिटी	1	34	2	37
जिला सिहोर	1	44	123	168
जिला धार	—	13	81	94

(ख) 1970-71 के वित्त वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में नये डाकघर खोलने का लक्ष्य अभी निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कानपुर जिले में डाकघर तथा उप-डाकघर

7272. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री श्री गोपाल साबू :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर जिले के नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने डाकघर तथा उप-डाकघर इस समय काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) 1968-69 और 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्षों में उक्त जिले में कितने डाकघर खोले गये और वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक कितने डाकघर खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त जिले में अनेक डाकघर तथा उप-डाकघर किराये की इमारतों में काम कर रहे हैं और उक्त इमारतों को किराया सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किराये की इमारतों में कितने डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं और 1969-70 में सरकार द्वारा उनका कुल कितना किराया दिया गया और वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में किराये के रूप में अनुमानत: कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1970 को उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर जिले में काम कर रहे डाकघरों की संख्या :

	शहरी	देहाती	कुल
प्रधान डाकघर	1	—	1
उप डाकघर	74	9	83
शाखा डाकघर	3	211	214
कुल	78	220	298

(ख) 1968-69 और 1969-70 के वित्त वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर जिले में खोले गए डाकघरों की संख्या —

1968-69 — 8

1969-70 — 27

उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर जिले में 1970-71 के वित्त वर्ष के दौरान संभावित खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या का अभी अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . कानपुर जिले में काम कर रहे कुल 298 डाकघरों में से 68 किराये की इमारतों में हैं । 1969-70 के दौरान डाकघरों की इन 68 इमारतों का 56,255 रुपये 40 पैसा किराया दिया गया । अनुमान है कि 1970-71 में लगभग 58,000 रुपये किराये के तौर पर देने होंगे ।

Pay of Masters, Peons and Runners of P & T Department

7273. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly emoluments of masters, peons and runners working in a branch Post Office and the average hours of duty per day for masters, peons and runners;

(b) whether there is any provision for giving them additional allowances for working overtime and if so, the rates of such allowances;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the runners do not enjoy the benefit of leave even if they suffer from illness and whether Government have any plan to improve the service conditions of the masters, runners and peons working in the branch Post-offices; and

(d) if so, what is that plan and when the same will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The emoluments paid to extra departmental employees in the Department are not in the nature of a regular salary but only an allowance. Emoluments of Extra Departmental employees working in branch post offices and allowances are fixed on the basis of work load. In addition to fixed allowance, they are entitled to *ad-hoc* increase under certain conditions.

Fixed Allowance		*Ad-hoc increase*
Minimum	Maximum	
25.00	47.00	25.50
20.00	42.00	25.50

Maximum duty hours are 5 hours per day, but in most branch offices, the duty period is three hours.

(b) E. D. Branch Postmasters, Runners and Peons are not entitled to overtime allowance. They are paid consolidated allowance plus *ad-hoc* increase (as in 'a' above) for the prescribed work.

(c) and (d). E. D. Runners are entitled to leave as admissible to other categories of E. D. Staff. However, E. D. employees, not being regular civil servants are not entitled to same kinds of leave as regular Central Government servants.

The present conditions of service of E. D. employees are based on such recommendations of E. D. Enquiry Committees (appointed by Government) as were accepted by Government. The Government is considering the question of appointment of another Enquiry Committee on the subject.

राज्यों को गेहूं, चावल तथा चीनी की सप्लाई

7274. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर, केरल तथा तामिलनाडु को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं, चीनी तथा चावल की सप्लाई की गई ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इनको कितना कोटा नियत किया गया ; और

(ग) जनवरी, फरवरी तथा मार्च, 1970 के महीनों में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितने कोटे की मांग की गई थी तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को लेवी चीनी का आवंटन चीनी मिलों से सीधे किया जाता है। उनके द्वारा इन आवंटनों के प्रति वास्तव में उठाई गयी मात्रा के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। खुले बाजार में बिक्री चीनी के बारे में भी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि चीनी कारखाने भारत में कहीं भी मुक्त बिक्री के चीनी कोटों को बेच सकते हैं। गेहूं और चावल के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68		वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69	
	गेहूं	चावल	गेहूं	चावल
महाराष्ट्र	872.0	134.1	1135.4	153.2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	145.8	—	147.9	—
मैसूर	121.5	14.4	196.5	7.6
केरल	623.3	457.2	336.4	631.8
तमिलनाडु	172.4	—	288.5	3.4

(ख) कथित अवधि में गेहूं, चावल और लेवो चीनी के निम्नलिखित कोटे आवंटित किये गये हैं :

(हजार मीटरी टन)

राज्य	1967-68			1968-69		
	गेहूं	चावल	लेवी चीनी	गेहूं	चावल	लेवी चीनी
महाराष्ट्र	981.2	139.3*	252.6	1182.2	167.3	202.4
आन्ध्र-प्रदेश	148.6	—	80.3	217.9	—	70.8
मैसूर	129.4	17.0**	84.4	305.1	23.3	70.3
केरल	603.8	@	62.2	478.3	@	51.7
तमिलनाडु	169.1	—	10.3	315.7	3.4	86.4

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मांगे गए गेहूं, चावल और लेवी चीनी के कोटे और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जनवरी से मार्च, 1970 के महीनों के लिए केन्द्रीय पूल से दी गयी गेहूं और चावल की मात्रा और लेवी चीनी के आवंटित कोटे नीचे दिये जाते हैं :

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

राज्य	गेहूं		चावल		लेवी चीनी	
	मांग	सप्लाई	मांग	सप्लाई	मांग	आवंटित कोटा
महाराष्ट्र	£	239.9	££	55.6	70.0†	110.0
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	16.4%	39.4	—	—	13.0%	39.0
मैसूर	90.9	52.4	15.0	—	9.3‡	26.2
केरल	§	27.6	*@	154.6	8.9%	26.8
तमिलनाडु	§	63.1	§	3.1	§	29.2

* इसके अलावा महाराष्ट्र से पीली ज्वार के बदले में आन्ध्र प्रदेश से 5000 मीटरी टन और आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य से राज्य के आधार पर 1000 मीटरी टन चावल आवंटित किया गया था। इन आवंटनों के प्रति वास्तव में दी गयी मात्रा के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

** इसके अलावा, मैसूर से बिहार को धान के बदले में 700 मीटरी टन चावल और तमिल नाडु से राज्य से राज्य के आधार पर 1000 मीटरी टन चावल आवंटित किया गया था। इन आवंटनों के प्रति वास्तव में भेजी गयी मात्रा के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

@ केरल में इस प्रकार चावल आवंटित नहीं किया जाता है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपों से उचित मूल्य की दुकानों और राज्य सरकार के नामितों को उनके द्वारा निर्धारित परिमाण में तथा जारी किये गये प्राधिकार-पत्रों के प्रति सीधे चावल दिया जाता है।

£ सारे 1970 के लिए चावल के अलावा, मांगे गए खाद्यान्न 11 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं की आवश्यकता अलग से नहीं बतायी गयी है।

££ सारे 1970 के लिए मांगा गया चावल 2.5 लाख मीटरी टन।

† जनवरी और फरवरी की मांग का सूचक मार्च, 1970 के लिये कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

% यह केवल जनवरी की मांग है। फरवरी और मार्च की मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

‡ फरवरी की मांग का सूचक है। जनवरी और मार्च की कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

§ राज्य सरकार से कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

*@ केरल में चावल भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो से सीधे उचित मूल्य की दुकानों और राज्य सरकार के नामितों को उनके द्वारा निर्धारित परिमाण और जारी किए गए प्राधिकार-पत्रों के प्रति दिया जाता है। केरल सरकार से कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

ब्यास-सतलुज सम्पर्क परियोजना में हड़ताल

7275. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्यास-सतलुज सम्पर्क परियोजना, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारी 4 तथा 5 दिसम्बर, 1969 को हड़ताल पर थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त हड़ताल में कितने कर्मचारी शामिल हुए ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि हड़तालो कर्मचारियों को इन दो दिनों का वेतन दिया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जा चुका है और कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना अभी बाकी है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। निर्माण-प्रभारित कर्मचारियों ने मुख्यतः अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए 4 और 5 दिसम्बर, 1969 को हड़ताल की थी। उनकी मांगें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को इस प्रायोजना के औद्योगिक श्रमिकों पर लागू करने, ब्यास-सतलुज लिंक वर्कर्स यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों पर कथित अत्याचार, परिवहन तथा भविष्य निधि सुविधाओं और निलम्बित श्रमिकों के लिये निर्वाह भत्ता आदि के सम्बन्ध में थीं।

(ग) लगभग 16,000

(घ) और (ङ). सम्बन्धित पक्षों के बीच एक समझौता हुआ, जिसके अनुसार हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले श्रमिकों को दो दिन की मजूरी इस मतैक्य पर दी गई कि वे इसके बदले जनवरी, 1970 में किसी एक विश्राम के दिन और फिर 10 फरवरी को छुट्टी के दिन काम करेंगे। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार लगभग रु० 1,93,000.26 का भुगतान किया गया। यह बताया गया है कि और कोई भुगतान करना शेष नहीं है।

Purchase Price and Results of Use of Indigenous and Imported Fertilisers

7276. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity purchased of imported and indigenous fertilisers in last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether there is any difference in price in imported and indigenous fertilisers ; and

(c) whether any better results are achieved by using imported fertiliser ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Quantity purchased of imported fertilisers during 1967-68 to 1969-70 (last three years)		Quantity purchased of indigenous fertilisers during 1967-68 to 1969-70 (last three years)	
Year	*Qty. (in m. tons)*	*Year*	*Qty. (in m. tons)*
1967-68	32,06,415	1967-68	6,31,574
1968-69	29,40,779	1968-69	4,82,404
1969-70	20,33,727	1969-70	Nil (Since 1.1.69 the Central Fertiliser Pool is not picking up any part of domestic production of fertilisers which are now being marketed by the factories themselves).

(b) Yes. Statements showing the prices of imported and indigenous fertilisers are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3290/70].

(c) There is no difference in the efficiency of a given fertiliser whether imported or indigenously produced, because it has the same quantity of nutrients.

Preferential Treatment in Allotting Government Advertisements

7277. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preferential treatment was made in regard to some papers for allowing Government advertisement;

(b) if so, the reasons for preference; and

(c) the advertisements given to each paper between 1st July, 1968 to 31st March, 1969 and 1st July, 1969 to 31st March, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated confidential as between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual newspapers.

आकाशवाणी का वैदेशिक सेवा प्रसारण यूनिट

7278. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के वैदेशिक सेवा यूनिट से प्रसारण के लिये सरकार द्वारा किन किन विषयों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में बसे भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को भारतीय संस्कृति से परिचित कराने के लिये उक्त सेवा में कोई कार्यक्रम शामिल किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल): (क) इस सेवा का मुख्य उद्देश्य विदेशों में भारत की झांकी तथा राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर अपने दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करना है। हमारी वैदेशिक सेवाओं में जो कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं, उनकी एक सूची सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) भारतीय संस्कृति अर्थात् भारतीय साहित्य, संगीत तथा अन्य कलाएं, फोक्लोर, हस्तकलाएं, मेले तथा समारोह, जीवन पद्धति, आदि की परम्परा में जो भी सर्वोत्तम है, उसको वार्ताओं, नाटकों, रूपकों, चर्चाओं तथा इन्टरव्यूओं के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जाता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रसारण के विषय

1. सामयिक रुचि के विषयों पर दैनिक कमेन्ट्री ।
2. दैनिक प्रेस रिव्यू-सामयिक राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों में सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियां ।

3. संसद की कार्यवाहियों की साप्ताहिक समीक्षा ।

4. भारतीय आर्थिक तथा औद्योगिक विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वार्ताएं/चर्चाएं/इन्टरव्यू ।

5. कृषि, उद्योग, निर्यात, सामाजिक सेवा, परिवहन तथा संचार, विज्ञान तथा टैकनोलोजी, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, जनसंख्या नियन्त्रण, शिक्षा आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में पंचवर्षीय योजना सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों की प्रगति ।

6. विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के उत्कृष्ट पुराने भारतीय साहित्य तथा आधुनिक भारतीय साहित्य पर वार्ताएं/चर्चाएं/रूपक ।

7. नाटक, ओपरा तथा फाक्लोर ।

8. महत्वपूर्ण समारोहों तथा सन्तों, कवियों, राष्ट्रीय नेताओं आदि की शताब्दियों पर कार्यक्रम ।

9. महत्वपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक घटनाओं तथा उत्सवों पर रेडियो न्यूजरील/रिडियो रिपोर्ट ।

10. खेल तथा खिलाड़ी रिव्यू, रिज्यूम, इन्टरव्यू आदि।

11. स्त्रियों, बच्चों तथा युवकों के लिए कार्यक्रम ।

12. भारतीय संगीत, चित्रकला, मूर्ति कला, नृत्य आदि पर वार्ताएं ।

13. भारतीय धार्मिक पुस्तकों तथा दर्शन शास्त्रों से महान उक्तियां ।

14. विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों पर रिव्यू ।

गेहूं तथा चावल के नये बीजों के अन्तर्गत कृषि भूमि तथा राज्यों को बीजों का वितरण

7279. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 में कितने एकड़ भूमि में गेहूं तथा चावल के नये बीज बोये गये ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष में कितने एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में ये नये बीज बोये जायेंगे ताकि इनको अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाया जा सके ;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश के सब भागों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार नये बीज सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1969 में विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में बीज सप्लाई किये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गेहूं की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों और चावल के अधीन 1969-70 के दौरान क्रमशः 126 और 95 लाख एकड़ भूमि लाये जाने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) 1970-71 के दौरान लगभग 24 और 15 लाख एकड़ का अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र क्रमशः गेहूं और चावल के अधीन लाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) और (घ). बीज का उत्पादन और उनका वितरण सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है । फिर भी, यदि किसी राज्य में बीजों की कमी हो तो राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम अपेक्षित सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करके सहायता करती है । राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने 1969-70 में 27,227 क्विन्टल गेहूं के बीज और 21,350 क्विन्टल धान के बीज की सप्लाई की ।

दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उपाय

7280. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन में जो वृद्धि हुई उसके आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस वृद्धि से सरकार संतुष्ट है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा निश्चित औसत प्रति व्यक्ति के लिये उत्पादन लक्ष्य का ब्योरा क्या है और इस लक्ष्य के कब तक पूरा होने कि सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दूध के राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन के निम्नलिखित अनुमानों से पता चलता है की उत्पादन में धीरे 2 वृद्धि होती जा रही है :

1966-67 — 204.0 लाख मीटरी टन

1967-68 — 208.0 लाख मीटरी टन

1968-69 — 212.0 लाख मीटरी टन

(ख) जी नहीं । दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में अभी काफी कुछ करना शेष है । नियोजित प्रजनन, उन्नत पोषण तथा सामयिक रोग नियंत्रण उपायों के माध्यम से दुग्ध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति दुग्ध उत्पादन, पशुओं की नस्ल तथा वातावरण-सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों आदि पर निर्भर करता है । दुग्ध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । अन्य क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा उन क्षेत्रों में जिसमें सघन पशु विकास शुरू किया जा रहा है, प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी । इन उपायों के कारण दुग्ध उत्पादन 1973-74 तक सम्भवत: 260 लाख मीटरी टन हो जायेगा । लक्ष्यों तथा समय के सम्बन्ध में ठोस रूप से कुछ निश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

सूरत गढ़ कृषि फार्म का उत्पादन

7281. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार सूरतगढ़ कृषि फार्म में कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) उसमें कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म, सूरतगढ़ में 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान विभिन्न फसलों के उत्पादन का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT—3291/70]

(ख) इस समय फार्म के नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 489 है । दैनिक मजदूरों की औसत संख्या लगभग 540 है ।

दिल्ली में छूट प्राप्त श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदनपत्र

7282. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में स्कूलों, डाक्टरों आदि की छूट प्राप्त श्रेणी में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के कितने आवेदनपत्र प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ;

(ख) दक्षिण दिल्ली के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में जिन अभ्यर्थियों के आवेदनपत्र प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं उनके नाम, पते तथा आवेदनपत्र भेजे जाने की तिथि आदि सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक मंजूर कर दिया जायेगा और उनको टेलीफोन किस क्रम में लगाये जाते हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं अथवा मनमाने ढंग से लगाये जाते हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मनमाने ढंग से लगाये जाते हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 4,905 ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचियां तैयार की जा रही हैं और इन्हें शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) नियम के अनुसार, उपलब्ध क्षमता का 15 प्रतिशत "विशेष श्रेणी" (जो पहले छूटप्राप्त श्रेणी कही जाती थी) के आवेदकों के लिए आरक्षित रखा जाता है । इस श्रणी और दूसरी श्रेणियों की बाकी टेलीफोनों की मांगों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए भरसक कोशिश की जा रही है । फिर भी, सामान्य तौर पर एक्सचेंज उपस्कर और भूमिगत केबलों की कमी है और यह बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रतीक्षा-सूची में दर्ज बाकी प्रार्थियों को कितने समय तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जा सकेंगे ।

(घ) विशेष श्रेणी के लिए आरक्षित 15 प्रतिशत उपलब्ध क्षमता में से आधी संख्या में टेलीफोन प्रतीक्षा-सूची में दर्ज आवेदकों को बारी से दिये जाते हैं । बाकी आधी संख्या में टेलीफोन, टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों पर दिये जाते हैं ।

(ङ) ऊपर (घ) में दिये गए उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खेती वाले समूचे क्षेत्र के लिये सिंचाई सुविधायें

7283. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्यवार, कितनी एकड़ भूमि में खेती की जाती है ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी एकड़ भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और कितनी एकड़ के लिये नहीं है ;

(ग) खेती वाले समूचे क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या योजना आरम्भ करने का है और उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1970-71 में कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरण में दे दी गई है ।

(ग) चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में प्रारम्भ किये जाने वाले सिंचाई कार्यक्रम द्वारा 87 लाख हैक्टार (सकल) क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाने की संभावना है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इस कार्यक्रम का परिव्यय 1474.96 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

(घ) 1970-71 के कार्यक्रम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

विवरण

(000 हैक्टार)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	बोया गया निबल क्षेत्र (1966-67)	निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र (1966-67)	असिंचित क्षेत्र निबल (1966-67)
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11,343	3,070	8,273
2	असम	2,376	612 (क)	1,764
3	बिहार	7,422	1,601	5,821
4	गुजरात (ख)	9,688	1,041	8,647
5	हरियाणा	3,423	1,293	2,130
6	जम्मू और काश्मीर (ख)	675	278	397
7	केरल	2,091	393	1,698
8	मध्य प्रदेश	17,205	1,089	16,116
9	महाराष्ट्र (ख)	18,133	1,206	16,927
10	मैसूर	10,014	1,022	8,992
11	नागालैण्ड (ग)	47	12	35
12	उड़ीसा (घ)	5,989	977	5,012
13	पंजाब	3,870	2,276	1,594
14	राजस्थान	14,597	2,121	12,476
15	तमिलनाडु	6,085	2,511	3,574
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	17,319	6,255	11,064
17	पश्चिम बंगाल (घ)	5,569	1,478	4,091
	समस्त राज्यों का योग	1,35,846	27,235	1,08,611
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1,201	243	958
	कुल योग	1,37,047	27,478	1,09,569

नोट : क का सम्बन्ध 1953-54 से है।
ख का सम्बन्ध 1965-66 से है।
ग का सम्बन्ध 1956-57 से है।
घ का सम्बन्ध 1964-65 से है।

Employment of Engineers and Diploma Holders in Manipur

7284. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineers, including Diploma holders, given employment in Manipur during the year 1969-70;

(b) the number of Engineers and Diploma holders now remaining unemployed in Manipur; and

(c) whether they are being provided employment during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). Number placed through Employment Exchange was 26 and their number on the live register of Employment Exchange was 48.

(c) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and communication, dry land farming and social services in the Fourth Plan will create more and more employment opportunities for the unemployed (including engineers and diploma holders).

Upgrading of Agriculture School of Manipur to an Agriculture College in Fourth Plan

7285. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for upgrading the Agricultural School to an Agricultural College in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Union Territory of Manipur; and

(b) if not, whether Government will be taken up the matter towards the setting up an Agricultural College in Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No provision has been made in respect of the proposal in the Fourth Plan or Budget Estimates for current year *i. e.* 1970-71.

Telephone Advisory Committees for Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland

7286. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the present members of the Telephone Advisory Committee, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland regions and the dates from which they have been members of the said Committee; and

(b) the basis of the formation of the aforesaid Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No Telephone Advisory Committees are functioning in Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland.

(b) Telephone Advisory Committees are normally not formed for regions but for stations only if the working connections and waiting list together exceed 1500 numbers.

Conditions for Financial Assistance to Indigent-Artistes

7287. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4243 on the 26th March, 1970 and state the conditions to be fulfilled in getting a grant of the said financial assistance by the indigent-artistes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The eligibility conditions under the scheme for financial assistance to distinguished artistes are:

(i) the candidate's contribution to music,

drama and dance must be of significance;

(ii) he should have contributed substantially to the success of All India Radio and other units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(iii) private means of the applicant must not exceed Rs. 150/- p. m.; and

(iv) The applicant should not be in receipt of such financial assistance from any other source.

Applications for Registration of Trade Unions in Manipur

7288. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for registration of Trade Union pending with the office of the Registrar, Trade Unions, Manipur and their names;

(b) the dates of the applications aforesaid submitted to the Registrar, Trade Unions, Manipur; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been delay in the work due to the paucity of Staff in the office of the Registrar?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

Conference of Representatives of Agricultural Universities and Research Institutions

7289. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference was held of the representatives of the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutions in the Month of January, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details of matters discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such Conference was held in the month of January, 1970. A Conference, however, on Agricultural Education was held in October, 1969 at Bangalore in which the representatives of agricultural universities, agricultural research institutions and State Governments participated.

(b) A statement giving main recommendations of Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3292/*70*].

Field Trials of New Varieties of Seeds before their Sale to Farmers

7290. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government for conducting field trials of new varieties of seeds by extension agencies all over the country before they are released to cultivators and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): No. There is no such scheme under the consideration of the Government.

New varieties of crops are released for general cultivation on the basis of their performance in multilocation tests conducted in State Government/Agricultural University farms. The results of these tests are discussed first at the All-India Research Workshops and then by the Central Variety Release Committee. After this, the recommended varieties are made over to the extension agencies and others.

Diversified use of Potatoes by Food Corporation of India

7291. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is

considering to explore the possibility of finding diversified uses of potatoes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. Sir, except that feasibility of setting up potato flour plant is under consideration of the Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Emeritus Scientists for Indian Council of Agricultural Research

7292. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the scientists who have been appointed emeritus scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and what emoluments are likely to be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The Governing Body of the Council have selected the following for the Emeritus Scientists positions under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the year 1970-71 :

1. Dr. P. V. Sukhatme.
2. Dr. H. D. Srivastava.
3. Dr. H. L. Uppal.
4. Dr. K. C. Gulati.
5. Dr. N. R. Bhat.
6. Dr. B. W. X. Ponnaiya.
7. Dr. S. N. Ray.
8. Dr. R. S. Chaudhri, and
9. Dr. S. Jones.

An Emeritus Scientist is entitled to an honorarium of Rs. 1000/- p. m., besides the pension/Provident Fund etc. that he may be drawing.

Fee Paid by Film Producers to Board of Film Censors for Certification

7294. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the Producers of those films which were tendered to Board of Film Censors for certification during the last three years, till March, 1970; and

(b) whether any fee has been paid by these Producers and if so, the amount paid by each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Nature of U. S. Aid for Development of Agriculture

7295. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Statement of a United Agriculture Department analyst that the US aid to needy countries in the past had been haphazard simply because of too little information on what a developing nation actually produced or needed ;

(b) if so, whether the US Government has on any occasion asked for such information ; and

(c) the nature of reply sent to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government is not aware of any such statement.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Radio and Television Clubs in Rural Areas

7296. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish Radio and Television Clubs in the rural areas to gather their reactions to the programmes put out by the A.I.R. and Television ; and

(b) if so, their programme for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Rural radio forums are already functioning in the country. 61 tele-clubs have also been set up in the rural areas of Delhi and 11 in the nearby villages of Haryana. The question of establishing TV clubs in the rural areas in other parts of the country will be considered as and when TV is introduced in other areas.

(b) During the current financial year about 8 TV clubs are proposed to be set up in selected villages of U. P. which fall within the range of Delhi TV Centre.

Legislation to Check Censor of Letters and Telegrams

7297. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the proposed legislation to remove the power of the authorities to intercept letter, telegrams etc. in public interest is likely to be introduced ; and

(b) whether the said legislation would be put through during the Budget Session, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Law Commission, a draft Bill to amend Section 5 (1) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 to limit the powers for interception of telegrams only in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, public order or friendly relations with foreign States, or for preventing incitement for the commission of offences and also to delete Sub Section (2) of Section 5 of the Act, has been prepared. All efforts are being made to introduce the Bill in the current session of Parliament.

There is no similar recommendation of the Law Commission regarding the amendment of the Indian Post Office Act.

Setting up of tribunal to deal with disputes arising out of Implementation of land reforms

7298. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of setting up a special tribunal to settle disputes arising out of the implementation of land reforms ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and decisions taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Land being a State subject the State Governments are responsible for enactment of legislation relating to land reforms and its implementation. The question of the Central Government setting up a special tribunal to settle disputes arising out of the implementation of land reforms does not arise.

Misappropriation of deposits by Postmaster of Kalindi Post Office, Ramnagar (Midnapore)

7299. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

CASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postmaster of the village Kalindi, P. S. Ramnagar, district Midnapur had misappropriated large amount of money deposited with the saving accounts opened by large number of persons ;

(b) if so, the nature of misappropriation and the amount of money involved thereabout ;

(c) whether a memorandum has been received by the Government regarding the matter ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to investigate into the matter and the steps taken further to return the money of the poor village depositors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The branch postmaster misappropriated Rs. 37,964/- being the amount of deposits and fraudulent withdrawals in respect of 28 Savings Bank accounts in addition to temporary misappopriation of Rs 1005/- in respect of one Savings Bank account. He also misappropriated Rs. 295/- being the value of a money order received for payment by forging signatures of the payee.

(c) Representations have been received from certain depositors for settlement of their claims..

(d) All the cases have been reported to the police for investigation. The culprit is absconding. Claim papers in respect of 24 S. B. accounts have been completed and their claims will be settled soon.

Telex Exchange during Fourth Plan

7300. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan to set up telex exchanges in the country during Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Telex exchanges are envisaged to be opened at 20 important industrial and commercial centres in the Country during the fourth plan period. Out of this,proposals have already been approved for setting up 50-line telex exchanges at 11 stations, these being Vishakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Durgapur, Allahabad, Calicut, Mangalore, Salem, Bhavnagar, Kota, Kolhapur and Dehradun. Service will be extended to a further 9 important industrial and commercial centres depending on the economic viability and technical feasibility of the proposals.

Demand of U. P. Government to Increase Price of Sugarcane

7301. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. P. Government has urged upon the Union Government to increase the sugarcane price from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 10.00 a quintal with immediate effect ; and

(b) if so, the views of Central Government and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir, the Uttar Pradesh Government have suggested that the minimum statutory price of sugarcane should be increased from Rs. 7.37 to Rs. 10/- per quintal, with immediate effect.

(b) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1969-70 was fixed after careful consideration of the views of the State Govern-

ments, Associations of sugarcane growers and sugar industry and in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission and other authorities concerned. It is not proposed to increase this minimum price now for the current season.

Central Aid for Development of Minor Irrigation in Bihar During 1971-72

7302. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have submitted any scheme for development of minor irrigation in that State during 1970-71 ; if so, its financial lay-out and the details thereof; and

(b) the Central aid, if any, sought for this scheme and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Bihar Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs for minor irrigation programme in the draft annual plan for 1970-71. The details are given in the statement.

(b) According to the pattern in vogue, Central assistance to the States is not related to any individual plan or scheme but is provided by the Centre on block loan and grant basis in respect of the annual plan as a whole.

Statement

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

S. No.	Schemes	Proposed outlay for 1970-71
	I. *Agriculture Department*	
1.	Construction/Repair of Percolation wells.	67.50
2.	Boring of wells.	16.00
3.	(a) State tubewells.	160.00
	(b) Private tubewells.	—
	(c) Purchase of debenture from L. M. B. for private Tubewells.	95.00
4.	L. I. from Rivers and Streams.	15.00
5.	Electric Pump.	—
6.	Diesel Pump.	
7.	Purchase of share capital of Agro-Industries Dev. Corporation for distribution of Electric and Diesel Pump.	21.00
8.	Persian Wheel (Rahats).	12.00
9.	Bigger M. I. Scheme.	202.50
10.	Minor Ahar, Pynes and Bundhs.	25.00
11.	Ground Water S/I.	8.00
12.	S/I of Surface Water Scheme.	6.00
13.	Equipments.	40.00
14.	Staff.	10.00
15.	Irrigation Co-operation.	2.00
	Total Agriculture Department.	680.00* Includes Rs. 160.00 lacs for special Schemes in tribal Areas.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

S. No.	Schemes	Proposed outlay for 1970-71
II.	*Irrigation Department.*	
	State owned Minor Irrigation Schemes of the Irrigation Department.	
(A)	*Spill over Schemes.*	
	1. Flow Scheme.	31.24
	2. Drainage Scheme.	4.84
	3. Pumping Sets along Ganga and Burhi Gandak.	22.80
	Total (A)	58.88
(B)	*Improvement of Existing Tubewells.*	
	Tubewell Channels.	5.50
	Total (B)	5.50
(C)	*New Schemes.*	
	Water courses in Completed Scheme.	9.62
	Total (C)	9.62
(D)	*New Schemes.*	
	New Dams and Reservoirs Scheme.	46.00
	Total (D)	46.00
	Total Irrigation Department (A/B/C/D)	120.00
	Grand Total	800.00

Contribution of India towards Global Communications Satellite System

7303. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution of India towards the Global communications satellite system ; and

(b) the benefits expected to be gained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) India's share of contribution to the total estimated cost of the Global Satellite Communications System, amounting to $ 200 million, is about 0.5% or Rs. 70 lakhs approximately. The contributions are paid at the fixed share percentage of the total expenses incurred on the system from time to time. An amount of about Rs. 51.53 lakhs has so far been paid.

(b) The benefits which will accrue to India from the Global Communications Satellite System are :

(i) availability of reliable, stable and high quality international communications facilities to meet India's increasing demands for international telegraph, telephone, radio-photo and telex traffic ; and

(ii) provision of capability for handling international television programmes.

Integration of Rural Credit with Cooperative Credit and Credit from Banks

7304. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to integrate rural credit with cooperative credit and credit from other banks as a whole ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government propose to coordinate the credit extension programmes and policies of these sectors.

(b) based on the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Review Committee a Rural Credit Board has been set up under the

Reserve Bank of India which would ensure the formulation, review and modification of the banks' policies in the sphere of the Rural Credit as a whole. Further, the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee on "organisational framework for implementation of social objectives", relating to coordination between the cooperatives and commercial banks' credit are also under implementation.

देशी पुर्जों का प्रयोग करके आयातित ट्रैक्टरों को जोड़ना

7305. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा विशेषकर ऐसकोर्टस कम्पनी द्वारा अमरीका से कुल कितने नये ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उस कम्पनी के मालिक देशी पुर्जों का उपयोग करके इन ट्रैक्टरों को देश में जोड़ रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का है कि इन आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के इन्जनों में देशी पुर्जों का प्रयोग करने से इनकी उत्कृष्टता कम न हो ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). अमरीका से फोर्ड ट्रैक्टरों के सीधे आयात का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु भारत सरकार ने सर्वश्री एस्कोर्टस लिमिटेड के सर्वश्री फोर्ड मोटर्स कम्पनी, डियरवौर्न, मिसिगन, अमरीका के सहयोग से कृषि ट्रैक्टर "फोर्ड-3000" (46 अश्व शक्ति) के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को (जिसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 6,000 होगी) सैद्धान्तिक रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया है। सर्वश्री एस्कोर्टस लिमिटेड द्वारा अभी इन ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया जाना है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Pilot scheme of financing of primary credit societies by Commercial Banks

7306. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central and State Governments have decided to spend Rs. 246 crores on the development of co-operative agricultural sector in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether a pilot scheme of financing of primary credit societies by commercial banks in areas where the district central banks are weak is being introduced in five States ;

(c) if so, what are those States ; and

(d) whether that scheme will be introduced in other States also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The scheme is intended to be a transitional measure pending strengthening of cooperative credit institutions in the selected Districts. Its extension to other States will be considered after watching its working in the 5 States now selected.

Additional Loans to States for settlement of East Pakistan Refugees

7307. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh influx of

refugees from East Pakistan has created great problems both for the Central as well as the State Governments ;

(b) if so, whether in view of the fresh influx of refugees from East Pakistan Government have decided to give additional loans to the States to meet their demands ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of refugees from East Pakistan who had received loans from Government are facing difficulty in paying them back ; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to help them and in what way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision of additional funds, as necessary, to the State Governments concerned for the resettlement of the fresh influx of refugees from East Pakistan will be considered as and when such proposals are received from the State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The general policy of the Government of India is that loans given to migrants from East Pakistan for various purposes should be recovered only from those loanees, who are in a position to repay, and that coercive measures, which may render them destitute again, should be avoided. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to ensure that cases, where no recovery is possible, should be considered by them most sympathetically, on merits of each case, and referred to the Government of India for postponement of recovery and/or write off.

Views of British Professor on Fertiliser Revolution in India

7308. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Drapers Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University said in New Delhi that many of the problems in the "fertiliser revolution" has arisen because of the failure of "look upon soil as a living thing, to be domesticated, cared for and fed" ;

(b) if so, whether he has also stated that fertiliser revolution has just begun ;

(b) whether Government have examined his view on fertiliser ; and

(d) if so, how far his suggestions have been found suitable in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) From the press reports it appears that Sir Joseph Hutchinson has emphasised the point that fertiliser revolution has just begun and many of the problems in the fertiliser revolution arise because of the failure to realise that soil is a living thing and not a dead matter. It has to be carefully managed, properly fed so that the various bio-chemical actions which determine the crop production may take place in hormoneous manner.

(b) It is correct that fertiliser revolution has just begun. The introduction of high yielding varieties which are highly fertiliser responsive and do not lodge with the application of fertilisers, has speeded up the revolution as the use of fertilisers becomes most paying in their use.

(c) and (d). The points raised by Sir Joseph Hutchinson in his speech have been examined in detail by the Department of Agriculture. He had drawn attention to the following points :—

(i) Soil should be looked upon as living thing to be domesticated, cared for and fed ;

(ii) use of fertilisers besides correcting deficiencies may add accidentally unwanted elements ;

(iii) use of fertilisers in India has been mainly under irrigation ;

(iv) there is a need to apply fertiliser in dry land areas.

It is fully realised that it is very essential to manage soil well and feed it properly. The farmers are being educated about balanced use of fertilisers and correcting any imbalances and residual effects. It will, however, be a continuous effort of education, extension and developmental agencies involved in agriculture and fertiliser industry to promote the proper use of fertilisers. It may be mentioned that steps are being taken to set up Fertiliser Promotion Council, which will go a long way in meeting this need.

(ii) As stated by Sir Joseph Hutchinson, the use of fertilisers corrects the nutrient deficiency and any danger of unwanted elements is removed by the concentrated fertilisers which are becoming more popular.

(iii) It is correct that the use of fertilisers in India has spread more in irrigated areas because of the greatest and assured benefit which the farmers get from the combined use of irrigation and fertilisers.

(iv) Steps are being taken to encourage the use of fertilisers in unirrigated areas. The pilot projects of dry farming and fertiliser promotion work such as aerial sprayers of urea are the steps in this direction.

Surplus Production of Sugar

7309. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nation's sugar economy is fast re-entering the cycle of surplus production and glut, and the cry of "crisis of surplus", familiar to the early 1960 is being heard again;

(b) whether the present favourable impact on production is partly the result of partial lifting of controls;

(c) if so, whether to nurse such huge stocks the banks will need to find enormous funds, and if so, whether they will be able to find the money to lend on this scale; and

(d) what steps will be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The policy of partial decontrol of sugar was introduced from the year 1967-68 with a view to increasing the production of sugar for meeting the requirements for internal consumption and for exports at reasonable prices. This object has been achieved in as much as the production of sugar went up from 22.48 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 35.59 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. This year the production is likely to be more than 40 lakh tonnes. The market prices of sugar have also come down to reasonable levels. There is no "crisis" at present. It is difficult to say at this stage whether there will be surplus production in the next or subsequent years.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. The banks are adequately meeting the current requirements of the sugar mills for finance.

इलाहाबाद से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्र के प्रकाशन को बन्द करना

7311. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र**: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद से प्रकाशित होने वाले एक दैनिक समाचारपत्र "लीडर" का प्रकाशन बिड़ला बन्धुओं द्वारा बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिड़ला बन्धुओं द्वारा इलाहाबाद से प्रकाशित होने वाले एक हिन्दी दैनिक "भारत" का प्रकाशन भी बन्द करने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त दो समाचार पत्रों के प्रकाशन को जारी रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (घ). क्योंकि समाचार-पत्र गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है, अत: उनके संचालन पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

कन्नड़ फिल्म "संस्कार" के दिखाये जाने के लिये प्रमाणपत्र देने से इन्कार

7312. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा कन्नड़ भाषा में बनी 'संस्कार' फिल्म के सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रमाणपत्र नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि उसमें ब्राह्मणों की आलोचना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो प्रमाणपत्र न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). कन्नड़ फिल्म "संस्कार" को केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणपत्र नहीं दिया गया था, क्योंकि उनकी यह राय थी कि फिल्म से जनता के एक वर्ग की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचेगी। बोर्ड के निर्णय के विरुद्ध निर्माता द्वारा की गई अपील सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है।

Representation from Mahishila Government Colony, Asansol, Distt. Burdwan

7313. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the refugees of Mahishila Government Colony, Asansol, District Burdwan; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take with regard to that memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being looked into in consultation with the State Government.

Prosecution of Directors of Samachar Bharati Ltd.

7314. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has expressed intention to prosecute the Samachar Bharati Ltd. and its Directors on a number of counts ;

(b) the reasons of the delay on the part of the officers of the Department in initiating such prosecutions ;

(c) whether a number of Directors have resigned in the last three months in protest against the management of Lala Dharam Vir backed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ; and

(d) whether the management of this Government company is proposing voluntary liquidation without repaying the loan granted by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The hon'ble Member may please refer to the reply given to Lok Sabha Question No. 3200 answered on 17th March, 1970.

(b) From the latest report received from the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, it appears that prosecutions have not been launched partly because a notice of petition said to have been filed in the Delhi High Court on behalf of the Company and its officers for relief under Section 633 (2) of the Companies Act has been received by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi. Copy of the petition has not been served on the Registrar of Companies, Delhi so far.

(c) No, Sir. In the list of the Directors annexed to the Annual Return made upto 27-11-1969 (the latest filed in the Registrar's office), the Company has shown that Sarvashri Veda Vyasa, Prakash Vir and A. K. Jain ceased to be directors with effect from 27-11-1969. The Registrar of Companies has no information whether they have resigned in protest against the management of Lala Dharam Vir. The question of this Ministry backing him does not arise.

(d) The Registrar of Companies, Delhi has no knowledge of any proposal about this Company going into voluntary liquidation.

Indian Digest

7315. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which first issue of the Indian Digest will appear ;

(b) the various languages selected for publication during the current financial year ;

(c) whether Government will place a detailed statement about the organisational set-up and the personnel of the establishment undertaking this publication ; and

(d) whether any foreign expert will be involved in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The proposal to bring out a monthly 'Digest' to serve the cause of national integration is still under consideration.

(d) The scheme does not contemplate the engagement of any foreign expert in any capacity whatsoever.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from East Bengal

7316. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Hindu refugees who came from East Bengal to India in the years 1954 and 1964 respectively ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes refugees out of them who came in the years 1954 and 1964 respectively ;

(c) the number of (i) Scheduled Castes and (ii) other refugees out of part (a) above who have since been rehabilitated separately ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the allowance which the poor Scheduled Caste refugees used to get from Government monthly has also been stopped during the last year ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate the poor Scheduled Caste refugees immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The number of refugees who migrated from East Pakistan to India in the years 1954 and 1964 is 1,21,364 and 6,93,142 respectively. Caste-wise statistics are not maintained.

(c) The rehabilitation of old displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated into India upto 31st March, 1958 had, by and large, been completed by 1960-61, except some residual rehabilitation work in West Bengal, which is being assessed by the Committee of Review, appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M. P.

So far as the rehabilitation of new migrants, who came on or after 1.1.1964, is concerned, rehabilitation assistance has been given to about 40,000 families upto 31.12.1969. Separate figures of rehabilitation assistance to the influx of each year are not readily available. Time and labour involved in collecting these figures would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Caste-wise figures of rehabilitation of migrants are not maintained.

(d) Maintenance allowance is given to eligible displaced families according to the prescribed rates for specified periods. No distinction is made amongst displaced persons in the matter of rehabilitation assistance and all are treated alike.

(e) The rehabilitation programme is planned for all classes of migrants and no caste-wise distinction is made.

Storage Facilities for Foodgrains

7317. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the grain storage facilities under construction at the moment;

(b) the estimated requirements of storage facilities in the next five years ;

(c) whether available and contemplated facilities are sufficient to meet the existing and estimated requirements ; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the steps taken and/or proposed to be taken to fill in the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total capacity under construction, as on 1.4.70, by or for the Food Corporation of India with whom the responsibility for the storage of foodgrains now rests, was 11.13 lakh tonnes. In addition, further construction of a storage capacity of 12 lakh tonnes has been approved for the year 1970-71.

(b) The requirements of storage capacity for foodgrains in the Fourth Plan period have been estimated at 83 lakh tonnes ; projections beyond 1973-74, however, have not yet been worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) does not arise.

A. I. R. Programme "Topic for Today"

7318. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio Broadcasts a programme under the caption, "Topic for today" ;

(b) whether it would be healthy practice to invite spokesmen of all political parties in turn to participate in the above programme, so that the general public can take advantage of their views on the important developments in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the number of persons belonging to different political parties who were asked to express their views under the above programme in the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. The programme "Topic For Today" was discontinued with effect from 17th July, 1966. From 21st

February, 1967, a daily news commentary entitled "Spotlight" is broadcast at 21.15 hrs.

(b) No, Sir. "Spotlight" programme generally deals with the main news development of the day and as such persons who have special knowledge of the subject, or are experts in it, irrespective of their party affiliations, are invited to write the scripts.

(c) A list of persons who broadcast in the programme "Spotlight" along with the subjects broadcast for the period from 15.1.70 to 14.4.70 is attached.

List of Members of Parliament, State Legislatures and Political Leaders who have Participated in the Spotlight Programme between 15.1.70 and 14.4.1970

Sl. No.	Name	Subject	Date
1.	Shri Suresh Chandra Bose	Netaji and India's Freedom.	23.1.70
2.	Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, MP	Bertrand Russel	3.2.70
3.	Shri R. R. Diwakar	Badshah Khan's visit to India	8.2.70
	do	The Next Step	22.2.70
4.	Shri M. C. Setalvad, MP	Reaction to Supreme Court's Judgement invalidating the Bank Nationalisation Law	10.2.70
5.	Shri M. R. Masani, MP	do	do
6.	Shri S. S. Bhandari, MP	do	do
7.	Shri R. D. Bhandare, MP	do	do
8.	Dr. Ranen Sen, MP	do	do
9.	Shri S. M. Joshi, MP	do	do
10.	Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Railways	Our Immediate Programme	18.2.70
11.	Shri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister of Labour	do	do
12.	Shri Daroga Prasad Rai, Chief Minister of Bihar	do	do
13.	Shri V. B. Raju, MLA, Andhra Pradesh	Proposals for a Telengana Settlement	27.2.70
14.	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, MLA, Andhra Pradesh	do	do
15.	Prof. Samar Guha, MP	Nuclear Weapons for India	7.4.70

मध्य प्रदेश में चौथी योजना में कपास के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

7319. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में चौथी योजना में कपास के उत्पादन का वार्षिक लक्ष्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) कपास की प्रत्येक किस्म के उत्पादन के लिये कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) कपास की अधिक उत्पादन वाली

किस्म की खेती कितनी भूमि में की जायेगी ; और

(घ) सघन कृषि के लिये कौन से क्षेत्र चुने गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारी और उनके आवास की व्यवस्था

7320. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने डाक कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर मिले हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन कर्मचारियों को भत्ता देती है जिनको मकान नहीं मिले हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो वे किस तरह का है तथा कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है ; और

(घ) सरकार शेष कर्मचारियों को मकान देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 15032 (पंद्रह हजार बत्तीस) ।

(ख) 1530 (एक हजार पांच सौ तीस) ।

(ग) जी हां, कुछ विशेष श्रेणियों के स्टेशनों पर। सी श्रेणी के स्टेशनों पर मकान किराया भत्ता का $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत दिया जाता है। (मध्य प्रदेश सर्कल में कोई भी नगर 'बी' श्रेणी का नहीं है) ।

(घ) (i) 192 डाक-तार क्वार्टरों का निर्माण हो रहा है ।

(ii) डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के लिये भिलाई स्टील प्लांट द्वारा 96 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

(iii) दूसरी जगहों पर क्वार्टरों के लिए प्रस्ताव उपलब्ध साधनों और निधि के आधार पर तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

1968-69 और 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में सुधरे किस्म की वाणिज्यिक ज्वार की कृषि वाला क्षेत्र

7321. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 और 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में सुधरे किस्म की वाणिज्यिक ज्वार की कृषि वस्तुत: कितने क्षेत्र में की गई;

(ख) उन वर्षों में उत्पादन लक्ष्य कितना-कितना निर्धारित किया गया ; और

(ग) ज्वार की उस किस्म की 1969-70 में कम क्षेत्र में खेती करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 1968-69 के दौरान 1.3 लाख एकड़ के लक्ष्य की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में संकर ज्वार के अन्तर्गत आवृत्त क्षेत्र 0.52 लाख एकड़ था । 1969-70

के दौरान इस फसल के अन्तर्गत आवृत्त क्षेत्र 0.83 लाख एकड़ था, जबकि लक्ष्य 1.72 लाख एकड़ का रखा गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता। 1968-69 की तुलना में 1969-70 की औसत अधिक थी।

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टर और उर्वरक में निर्माण में प्रगति

7322. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा अब तक कितनी प्रगति की गई है ; और

(ख) उन निगमों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने ट्रैक्टरों तथा उर्वरकों के तैयार करने में प्रशंसनीय प्रगति की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राजकीय कृषि-उद्योग विकास निगम 21-3-1969 को स्थापित किया गया था, इस निगम की स्थापना हुये अभी लगभग एक ही वर्ष हुआ है; अत: अभी तक इसने कोई बड़ा कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है। फिर भी निगम ने प्रारम्भिक रूप से कृषकों में आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। निगम ने भोपाल और इन्दौर में कुओं को पुन: ठीक करने के लिये दो केन्द्र भी प्रारम्भ किये हैं। आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के रख रखाव और मरम्मत तथा उन के अतिरिक्त कलपुर्जों की आपूर्ति के लिये भी एक कर्मशाला स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है। निगम आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के लिये टायर और ट्यूबों के आयात तथा कृषि कार्यों के लिये लोहे और इस्पात की अधिप्राप्ति और वितरण सम्बन्धी कार्य को भी अपने हाथ में लेने के बारे में विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) अभी तक किसी भी कृषि उद्योग निगम ने ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण अथवा उर्वरकों का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है। फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा कृषि उद्योग निगम ने आयातित एस के जी पैकों से जेटर 2011 ट्रैक्टरों को जोड़ने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। जहां तक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, महाराष्ट्र राजकीय कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम की सुपरफास्फेट और एन पी के उर्वरक ग्रेनलेशन संयंत्रों की स्थापना की एक परियोजना है। आशा है कि संयंत्र जून, 1970 से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे।

F.A.O. Survey on Farm Information Units of A. I. R.

7323. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the F. A. O. has recently conducted a survey regarding the performance of the farm information units of the All India Radio;

(b) if so, their assessment about the working and utility of these units and whether the F. A. O. has also made any recommendations to augment the work of installation of more such units by the A. I. R. in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of their recommendations and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

लखनऊ रेलवे मेल सेवा के अधीन फैजाबाद कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता दिये जाने में विलम्ब

7324. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ रेलवे मेल सेवा डिवीजन के फैजाबाद कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को गत 6 महीनों से समयोपरि भत्ता बिलों आदि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि बिल हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे कार्यों से हिन्दी की उपेक्षा नहीं की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने का है जो हिन्दी में किये जा रहे कार्य में ऐसी कठिनाइयां पैदा कर रहे हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। कुछ गलतफहमी के कारण फैजाबाद रेल-डाक व्यवस्था डिवीजन के समयोपरि भत्ते के कुछ बिल पास नहीं किए जा सके, लेकिन इन बिलों को पास करने के आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों और इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों के अनुसार कार्यालय के काम में हिन्दी का खुले रूप से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Mobile Custom Service in Bihar

7325. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have sent any proposal to Centre for introducing a Mobile Customs Service in Bihar State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Bihar Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. have set up one Agricultural Machinery Hire Centre at Bikramganj in Shahbad District and another is being established in Purnea.

(c) According to the scheme circulated by the Government of India to the State Agro-Industries Corporation and various State Governments, 50% of the cost of these hiring centres would be borne by the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis and the balance would be given as loan to the Agro-Industries Corporations. The contributions of the State and the Central Governments would be in the shape of contributions towards the share capital of these Corporations.

Supply of Fertilizer to States during last three years

7326. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Fertilisers given to State Governments during the period 1967 to 1969 and till March 1970 for increased agricultural production, year-wise ; and

(b) the varieties of Fertiliser given to State Governments and the total income accrued to Government from it and the average increase in production of each farmer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The following quantities of

fertilisers were supplied from the Central Fertilizer Pool to State Governments during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (up to 20-3-70):—

(Figures in tonnes)

Kind of fertiliser supplied	Year 1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (up to 20-3-70)
Sulphate of Ammonia	995214	1383572	273141
Urea	871675	995797	431394
Amm. Sulphate Nitrate	48953	20947	—
Cal. Ammonia Nitrate	298304	345715	85916
Ammonium Phosphate	133021	118039	5289
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	479523	303704	31557
Muriate of Potash	58234	110297	6995
Ammonium Chloride	42889	53728	396
N. P. K.	37249	15972	40630
Sulphate of Potash	4082	3550	238
Basic Slag	9595	266	—
Amm. Nitro-phosphate	—	25896	—
Rhenian Phos.	—	3000	—

The Central Fertiliser Pool runs on 'no-profit no loss' basis and when a surplus occurs due to economy in purchases etc., it is generally passed on to the farmers in the shape of reduced prices and other benefits. In the last six months, the price of certain varieties of ammonium sulphate has been reduced by Rs. 100 per tonne and the price of certain kinds of urea has been reduced by Rs. 19 per tonne.

As regards the average increase in the production of each farmer, it is not possible to make such a calculation since the dosage applied by the farmers varies widely. However, fertiliser trials indicate a minimum cereal response of ten units for one unit of nitrogen of six units per unit of P_2O_5 and of four units per unit of K_2O.

S. C. and S. T. Candidates Registered with Employment Exchange in Delhi/New Delhi

7327. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, whose names had been registered in different Employment Exchanges in Delhi and New Delhi for the last three years for different posts *i. e.,* class IV and Clerical, but they have not been issued any call, since the date of Registration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the candidates who are quite junior in respect of registration are called by Employment Exchanges, because these candidates have an approach to the Employment Exchange authorities; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to stop this irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) Out of 1027 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who have been on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Delhi and New Delhi for three years or more as on 1st April, 1970 for class IV and clerical jobs, as many as 846 had been issued call letters. Of these 238 candidates had been issued call letters for more than six times. There were only 181 applicants to whom call letters could not be issued. All other things being equal, the basis of selection and submission and

issue of call letters by the Employment Exchanges is the merit and suitability of candidates on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Programme of Food Donations to India by Foreign Country Organisations

7328. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of voluntary organisations from abroad are participating in the programme of food donations to India ;

(b) if so, the names of those organisations and quantity of food products donated by them during 1968-69 and 1969-70 with value thereof ; and

(c) whether Government approached these organisations for help and whether any foreign exchange was spent on these and if so, for what items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. But these donations are not being made by the voluntary organisations to the Government of India.

(b) As these donations are not received and distributed by Government, the requisite information is not available with the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Fall in Supply of Fertilisers

7329. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great shortage of Fertilizer supply in the country and the farmers have not been able to get even part requirements for the current Rabi season ; and

(b) if so, how it is proposed to meet the shortage of fertiliser supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The supply of fertilisers in the country during both Kharif and Rabi 1969-70, was more than the requirements. The supply position was very satisfactory and there was no complaint of inadequacy or shortage.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Chemical Fertilisers to U.P.

7330. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Centre for adequate supplies of chemical fertilisers this year ; and

(b) if so, the quantum demanded by the Uttar Pradesh Government and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After taking into account the carry-over stocks with the State Government on 1.4.1970 and the quantity likely to be procured by the State from domestic manufacturers, the net demand placed by Uttar Pradesh Government on the Central Fertiliser Pool for supplies for Kharif 1970 and Rabi 1970-71 is as follows :

Nitrogen	80,500 tonnes
P_2O_5	55,750 tonnes
K_2O	6,750 tonnes

The Government of India anticipate nc difficulty in meeting these demands.

Thickness of Steel used in Trawlers Built at Mazagon Docks

7331. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints made at a recent conference that the Fishing Trawlers constructed at the Mazagon Docks have a thickness of half inch steel when trawlers constructed abroad are of one quarter inch steel ;

(b) what is the difference in cost arising from the unnecessary thickness and how much is the cost of traction increased and speed reduced the same ; and

(c) whether the Ministry contemplates suspension of all further construction of trawlers until the technical position is cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It was suggested at a Symposium on development of deep sea fishing held in Cochin in February, 1970 that the price of the 57 foot steel fishing vessels at present under construction in various shipbuilding yards in the country could be reduced by making some modifications including reduction in the thickness of steel plate. A.U.S.A.I.D. expert associated with a study of export potential of marine products also incidentally raised in discussion in March 1970 the question of thickness of steel plate used in these fishing vessels and observed that for commercial fishing in U.S.A. the economic working life of fishing vessels was considered to be 7 to 10 years: as newer and more modern designs are being constantly evolved. The vessels built for commercial fishing are therefore comparatively light. He considered the Indian built trawlers heavy by these standards.

(b) and (c). A preliminary examination of the matter has been made The 57 foot steel fishing vessels being manufactured in the country do not have half-inch (12.7 mm) steel plates. The steel plating used in the hull varies from 7 mm to 8 mm The international minimum requirement for different sections of hull of this class of vessels varies from 6 to 7mm. The additional cost attributable to the use of steel plates of thickness in excess of the minimum international requirement is Rs. 16,000/- per vessel. The thickness of steel plate used in the construction of the Indian vessels corresponds generally to the thickness of plate used on a prototype vessel of Dutch design which has been operating satisfactorily in Indian waters for the last ten years. Tests conducted on vessels already delivered indicate that they comply fully with performance specifications including those relating to traction and speed. In the circumstances no occasion has arisen for a stoppage of construction work pending technical examination.

All aspects of the matter including the comparative economics under tropical conditions of using thinner steel plate are however being examined in detail to ensure that the most appropriate specifications are adopted in accordance with the use to which vessels constructed in the country are to be put and the owners' requirements.

Delay in Application of Bonus Act to Beedi Workers

7332. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been delay in the application of the Bonus Act to establishments of Beedi workers which have more than 20 workers directly under the employers or their contractors ;

(b) the number of such establishments having more than 20 workers in the South Kanara district ; and

(c) since the Bonus Act is a Central Act, how the default to enforce it directly or through the State Government is justified ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere.

(c) Under Section 2 (5) (ii) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the State Governments are the "appropriate Governments" in relation to the Beedi Industry, and it is for them to discharge their responsibilities.

Supervisors for Nepali and Tibet Languages in A I. R.

7333. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Supervisors have been appointed for Nepali and Tibetan languages in All India Radio who do not know those languages fully;

(b) whether it is also a fact that complaints have been received that All India Radio have been releasing lower grade programmes in these languages; and

(c) if so, whether Government are going to reconsider the appointment of Supervisors in these languages so that right persons of Nepali and Tibetan origin who are very well conversant with these languages are appointed and thereby justice is done to our neighbouring brother countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) AIR makes constant endeavour to improve the programmes on the basis of suggestions received from the listeners as well as on its own.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of a New Variety of Soyabean in Japan

7334. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Japan has developed a fast growing variety of soyabean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Yes, Sir. A Japanese variety named 'Bansei' is an early maturing vegetable variety and has given good performance in the Northern hills of India.

Allotment of Free Radio Transistors to States

7335. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are supplying radio-transistors free of cost to State Governments;

(b) if so, how many have been allotted to Mysore State during the years 1968-70; and

(c) the price of each radio-transistor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) about 5,000 low cost transistorised radio sets were supplied, free of cost, in consultation with the State Governments for distribution to the Village Level Workers in some selected High Yielding Varieties districts during 1968-69.

(b) 470 sets.

(c) Rs. 90.13 per set inclusive of the cost of the battery pack.

Compulsory Insurance for Industrial Workers

7336. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to introduce compulsory minimum life insurance of Rs. 5000/- for industrial workers in all corporate enterprises;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees will also have to pay some portion of the premium ; and

(c) if so, the delails of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to introduce a Scheme of Family Pension-cum-life Assurance for Industrial Workers who are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and who pay provident fund contribution at the rate of 8% of wages. An outline of the Scheme is contained in the brochure entitled "Towards Growth with Social Justice" placed before Parliament as part of the Budget Papers.

Delay in Transmission of Christmas Dak to U. S. A. and other Countries

7337. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the X-mas Mail sent from India in 1969 according to the dates given by postal authorities, by sea mail, the same reached America and other countries as late as March 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and what Government propose to do to see the X-mas mail is not delayed so much in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) All mails for U.S.A. (and other American countries routed through U. S. A.) posted upto 22. 10. 69 (the last date of posting) were included in the despatch on 1. 11. 69. The normal sailing time from Calcutta to U. S. A. is 45 days. The Government is not aware of any delay at the other end.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss suffered by Forest Department in Calcutta and Madras Timber Depots

7338. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual losses suffered by the Forest Department in Calcutta and Madras Timber depots separately during the last three years ;

(b) the reasons for the losses ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take for preventing the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The annual losses suffered by the Forest Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, during the last three years in Calcutta, and Madras Timber Depots are as under :

Calcutta Timber Depot :	
1966–67	Rs. 23,07,432.00
1967–68	Rs. 31,24,634.00
1968–69	Rs. 25,90,403.00
Madras Timber Depot :	
1966–67	Rs. 7,87,745.00
1967–68	Rs. 13,00,364.00
1968–69	Rs. 11,51,751.00

(b) The reasons for the continuous losses are mainly (1) heavy interest charged on Capital accounts formed largely of dues realisable from the Ex-Licensee, M/s P. C. Ray and Co., (2) unrealistic royalty charged to the trading accounts ; (3) increase in cost of labour, stores etc. (4) heavy freight charges, from the Islands to the mainland.

(c) (1) Since local sale of timber is proving more economical and profitable, three plywood factories—one at Bambooflat in South Andaman, and the other two in Middle Andaman—one at Long Island and the other at Bakultala, have been established during the recent years. As a result of these efforts, the local consumption has gone up considerably, thereby decreasing the need of shipment of timber to the mainland for sale with consequent savings on freight and handling charges.

The despatch of sawn timber to the Calcutta Depot has also been completely stopped and that to Madras Depot reduced as the loss sustained by the Depots in the sale of sawn timber was much more than the loss sustained by the sale of logs.

(2) The present accounting procedure takes into account unrealistic royalty to be charged on the Departmental extraction of timber, based on the lines of royalty calculated for the timber removed by the Ex-Licensee—M/s P. C. Ray and Co. under the North Andaman Licence as well as heavy and steadily increasing interest on the dues realisable from the Ex-Licensee.

Taking the above fact into consideration, a Cost Accounts Officer was specially appointed by Government of India in 1968 to study the working of the Andaman Forest Department and suggest suitable measures for improving the accounting procedure. His Report has been received in this Ministry and is under active consideration in consultation with the Audit for changes in accounting system for exhibiting realistic cost of production.

Number of Cooperative Societies in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7339. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Societies functioning in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) how many of them are defunct;

(c) the reasons for the Societies getting defunct; and

(c) the steps, taken by Government to revive them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) 195

(b) 55

(c) Lack of non-official leadership, inadequate interest of members, non-availability of trained staff in societies and deficiencies in the existing legislation relating to cooperatives are the main reasons.

(b) Training programmes are being arranged for the staff and non-officials. A programme of reorganisation of the societies to form viable units is under consideration. It is also proposed to rectify the lacunae in the legislation relating to cooperative societies.

Seniority List of 'A' Grade Munshis of Andaman Forest Department

7340. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman Forest Labour Union has pointed out some mistakes in the seniority list of 'A' Grade Munshis of the Andaman Forest Department during the recent conciliation proceedings;

(b) the names of the persons in the seniority list of A Grade Munshis for the years 1947—63 and from 1st May, 1963;

(c) whether one Munshi has been up-graded in the revised seniority list of 1st May, 1963; if so, what is the date of appointment of this Munshi and the reasons for up-grading him; and

(d) whether his application for seniority was rejected by the C. C. F. in December, 1963; and the steps taken to correct the revised seniority list on the basis of dates of appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Soil Conservation in Andaman and Nicorbar Islands

7341. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for soil conservation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years ;

(b) the object achieved ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Administration on the scheme compared to the benefit derived out of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, soil conservation, research, demonstration and training works have been taken up by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in which various soil conservation measures have been adopted. As a result, it has been possible to introduce various kinds of agricultural and horticultural crops. A nucleus soil conservation organisation has been started and procedural matters for implementing Andaman and Nicobar Land Improvement Regulation have been finalised. Schemes have been drawn up for extending soil conservation works during the Fourth Plan.

Under the rehabilitation programme, separate unit is being built up for soil survey and soil conservation.

(c) During the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 0.162 and Rs. 0.828 lakhs respectively was incurred by the Administration for executing Soil Conservation programmes. The anticipated expenditure for 1969-70 was Rs. 1.040 lakhs. The Demonstration programmes are reported to have yielded satisfactory results for treatment of eroded land introduction of cash crops. These techniques are expected to be utilised in the scientific treatment of land according to capability in the Fourth Plan period.

Delay and Discourtesy shown at Registration Counter of Eastern Court Post Office, New Delhi

7342. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased so state :

(a) whether he is aware of the discourtesy and delay faced by the public in registering letters at the Eastern Court Post Office ;

(b) whether there are orders for superior officers to make surprise check to see that the staff is attentive to its work and courteous to the public ; and

(c) whether orders for surprise check for all levels of officers for all staff of the P and T Department are being issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No such instance has been brought to the notice of this Department, but there may be occasional delay during rush hours.

(b) Yes.

(c) The orders are already in existence.

Telephone connection to Haji Mastan Mirza of Bombay under Exempted Category

7343. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4962 on the 2nd April, 1970 regarding Telephone connection given to Haji Mastan Mirza of Bombay and state :

(a) the full text of the certificates issued by all the persons referred to in part (b) of the above question ;

(b) whether Government would direct the Bombay Telephone authorities to disconnect

the telephone connection given to Haji Mastan Mirza ;

(c) whether Government would take steps to prosecute Haji Mastan Mirza and others for making deliberately false representations to Government for procuring this telephone connection ; and

(d) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Copies of the concerned certificates are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3293/70]

(b) to (d). The telephone was sanctioned on the recommendation of the Telephone Advisory Committee. The matter will be placed before its next meeting for review.

Payment of Fair Price to Sugarcane Growers in Ghazipur

7344. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the price that the Sugar Mills in and around Ghazipur area (under U. P.) are paying for sugarcane in this crushing season ;

(b) whether the growers are being compelled to hand over the sugarcanes without minimum payment ; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, is contemplated to ensure prompt payment of fair price to growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no vacuum pan sugar mills in or around Ghazipur district purchasing sugarcane produced in Ghazipur district.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Selling of Paddy in Open Market by big Producers

7345. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that big producers in a number of States are selling out huge stocks of paddy in the open market this year ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government consider this new move by the big producers to be preplanned and may aggravate food crisis next year ; and

(d) if so, what steps if any, are being taken by the Centre and the concerned State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Government have no specific reports regarding sale of huge paddy stocks by big producers in the different States. However a study on market arrivals for 257 selected markets of the country shows that market arrivals of paddy during October 1969—March 1970 were higher than last year in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Mysore, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and in the country as a whole. During quarter, January-March 1970, market arrivals of paddy have been higher than last year in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Mysore but in the country as a whole they have been somewhat lower. The overall increase in market arrivals of paddy is mainly attributable to the expected increase in the production of paddy in 1969-70 over 1968-69, and is not expected to have adverse effects on the food situation.

Delay in issue of Telephone Directory for Calcutta

7346. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the last Telephone Directory of

Calcutta was published ;

(b) when the next one is going to be published ;

(c) at what intervals the telephone directories have been published during the last 3 years ; and

(d) whether there is any unusual delay this time, if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) In December, 1969.

(b) It is scheduled to be published in June, 1970 but it is likely to be delayed. The extent of delay will depend upon the availability of specified paper from the Paper Mills.

(c) The directories were published in July 1967, September 68 and December, 1969.

(d) Yes, there has been delay in respect of the last issue. The reason for delay is non-availability of paper from the paper-mills on whom orders were placed by Controller of Stationery as per D. G. S. and D. rate contract.

The paper industry has been claiming price increased and has contended that there was shortage in production of low grammage paper, during 1969. The problem is now being looked into by a joint Committee of paper industries and the Department of Industrial Development for taking appropriate steps to improve the supply position.

अमरावती में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, जिसे स्थापित करने का वचन दिया गया था

7347. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांच वर्ष पूर्व सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री की हैसियत से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अमरावती कस्बे (महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विदर्भ क्षेत्र) में एक आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आश्वासन को कार्य रूप देने के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ;

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में औरंगाबाद, शोलापुर तथा जलगांव के साथ-साथ अमरावती में भी आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) अमरावती तथा इसके आसपास के क्षेत्र में प्रसारण अच्छी तरह सुने जाते हैं ।

महाराष्ट्र में बिनौला निकालने तथा गाठें बांधने के उद्योग में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना लागू करना

7348. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बिनौला निकालने तथा गाठें बांधने के उद्योग में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये भविष्य निधि योजना लागू करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले पर संबंधित पक्षों का परामर्श लेकर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Restoration of Voluntary Price Control by Vanaspati Industry

7349. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for not restoring voluntary price control by the Vanaspati Industry, as this will allow the price mechanism to operate on production of groundnut and allow it to expand according to the needs of the industry ;

(b) the defects found in the system of voluntary price control which prevailed from 1963 to 1968 ;

(c) since there is a demand for soyabean oil, the reasons for not increasing the buffer stock ; and

(d) the reasons for discontinuing the subsidy for lime, whether this was because the areas already subsidised took to lime, the reasons for not giving subsidy in new areas, in view of its definite benefit to the pods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The procedures adopted for fixing prices of vanaspati both under the voluntary system of control in force prior to the 6th September, 1968 and under the statutory control operating thereafter are similar. The latter has an advantage as the controlled prices are enforceable under the law.

(c) Imports of soyabean oil are being arranged to the extent possible for meeting current and anticipated demand.

(d) The scheme of distribution of lime under subsidy has not been discontinued but transferred to the State Sector. It is open to the State Governments to extend this facility to any area including new areas.

"करेंट" पत्रका मे इंडियन गवर्नमेंट एजेन्सी और "कौमी फ्रंट" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत समाचार

7350. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 अप्रैल, 1970 के "करेंट" में "इण्डियन गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी और कौमी फ्रंट" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सरकार, समाचारपत्रों के स्वतन्त्र तथा स्वस्थ विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अपने प्रयत्न के अंग के रूप में, समाचार भारती समेत भारतीय समाचार एजेंसियों को सभी उचित सुविधाएं देती है। समाचार भारती एक बहुभाषी समाचार एजेन्सी है जो अन्य इसी प्रकार के संगठनों की तरह चलाई जाती है, समाचार भारती ने सी० ई० टी० ई० के० एं, टी० ए० एन० जे० यू० जी तथा ए० डी० एन० समाचार एजेन्सियों के साथ निःशुल्क रूप से समाचारों के आदान प्रदान की व्यवस्था की है । इस बात के बारे में कि समाचार भारती आकाशवाणी के मोनिटरिंग स्टाफ से अंशकालिक सहायता प्राप्त करती है,

जांच करने पर पता लगा है कि यह आरोप निराधार है। समाचार भारती के सचिव द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किए गए 20 अप्रैल, 1970 के पत्र के अनुसार पूर्व जर्मन न्यूज एजेन्सी से सहयोग का कोई करार नहीं है। इस पत्र में यह भी कहा गया है कि शेयर में आंकड़े सही हैं तथा समाचार एजेन्सी द्वारा बैंक के पास कोई टेलीप्रिन्टर गिरवी नहीं रखा गया है। बैंक में एक लाख रुपये तक की सीमा का एक ओवरड्राफ्ट है।

Number of Vacant Posts in Clerks Grade in AIR

7351. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies of Clerks Grade I/Clerks II in All India Radio are lying substantively vacant for a considerable time ;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies of Clerks Grade I/Clerks Grade II lying substantively vacant since, 1967, year-wise and the reasons for keeping them vacant for such a long period ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Eligibility of Class IV Staff of P & T Civil Wing for Promotion to Class III Clerical Cadre

7352. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV staff of P & T Offices like General Managers, Telephones and other administrative offices is allowed to appear in a qualifying test for promotion to Class III clerical cadre ;

(b) whether this facility is also being allowed to class IV staff of the P & T Civil Wing who are eligible to appear in the said test by fulfilling the requisite terms and conditions ;

(c) if so, the number of class IV staff so promoted as L. D. C. or T. S. C. so far ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government propose to implement the proposal now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The procedure adopted by CPWD is followed by the Civil Wing of P & T i.e. 100% by Direct recruitment to which departmental class IV staff of Civil Wing with same qualifications are eligible.

(e) The case for permitting class IV staff of Civil Wing to appear in a qualifying test for promotion to class III clerical cadre in the Civil Wing is under examination.

Departmental Promotions in AIR

7353. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of departmental promotions granted to each of the categories of Senior mechanics programme producer artistes, clerks grade I and class IV employees of AIR during the period from October 1966 to December 1969 ; and

(b) the number of persons promoted departmentally out of the Class II and Class I gazetted officers of AIR during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

AIR Announcers

7354. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the announcers engaged in AIR stations in non-A-Class cities are paid much less as basic emoluments than those appointed at A-class stations ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of this disparity and whether it also exists between the staff of regular Government service at those stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lower scales for Announcers at non 'A' Class stations was prescribed due to lesser number of announcements made from the stations as compared to those from 'A' Class cities. The nature of work performed by regular Government servants at 'A' Class/non 'A' Class stations is uniformly the same and therefore there is no difference in their scales of pay. The proposed Pay Commission may consider the question of removing disparities in the pay scales of Announcers.

Postings of Chief Producers (Regional Programme)

7355. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Chief Producers in AIR looking after the broadcasts in all the languages of India and the number of them looking after only the regional programmes ;

(b) how many regional programme chief producers are posted at regional stations and how many of the same category at headquarters ; and

(c) whether there is any reason for keeping these regional chief producers at headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Chief Producers in All India Radio do not look after programmes in one language or more languages. They are appointed to look after Music, Drama, Vividh Bharati Services, etc., all over India. There are only 2 Chief Producers who are specifically required to look after programmes in one language *viz.*, Chief Producer

English (Features) and Chief Producer Hindi (Features). They have been posted at Headquarters because, besides planning and producing features for broadcasts all over India, they advise All India Radio Stations on their plans and production.

Malpractice in No. 18 Seam of Bhagabandh Collieries at Avalgaria, Dhanbad (Bihar) by Bird and Company

7356. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the No. 18 seam of Bhagaband Collieries at Avalgaria, Dhanbad (Bihar) owned by Bird and Company is actually run by a contractor who is shown by the Company as 'Supervisor'.

(b) whether all the workers working in the colliery are still temporary ;

(c) whether the workers are paid half the amount recommended by the Coal Wage Board though signatures are taken on the full amount forcibly ;

(d) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad was harassed four times in October, 1969 while he was inspecting payment ;

(e) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner could arrange, payment of full salary only once ; if so, whether it is also a fact that the same was taken back by the Management later on ; and

(f) whether Government would probe into this mal-practice and take steps to rectify it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shifting of Office of Divisional Postal Superintendent in Bolangir, Orissa to a New Building

7357. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for shifting the divisional Postal Superintendent's office in Bolangir to a new building ;

(b) whether the rent for the building which is now occupied has been paid uptodate, if not how much has been paid and what was the lease agreement executed ;

(c) whether the rent has not been paid at all in order to provoke the owner to issue eviction notice to facilitate the office to be changed to the new premises ;

(d) who are the officers responsible for suggesting the change and selecting the new site ; and

(e) whether because of the delay in constructing the building the permission was withdrawn by the local revenue authorities and if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for this delay and new applications made for another site ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There was a proposal but it has been dropped.

(b) No rent has been paid so far as no lease deed has been executed by the landlord.

(c) No. The non-payment is not to provoke the landlord to issue eviction notice.

(d) The Superintendent of Post Offices Bolangir suggested for shifting both the offices *viz.* the Head Post Office and the Divisional Superintendent's office. As no suitable accommodation to house both the offices was available, the proposal for shifting the Divisional office was dropped.

(e) The most suitable site of Government land selected for construction of both the Divisional Office and the H. P. O. buildings was cancelled by the Collector, Bolangir before final allotment to this Department. The matter has been referred to the State Government for reconsideration. The case does not call for fixing any responsibility.

Shifting of Local Office of Bolangir, Orissa to another Private Building

7358. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for shifting of the local Post Office of Bolangir in Orissa to another private building in the same town;

(b) if so, what is the present rent paid for the building and what is the estimate of the rent to be paid for the new building where this shifting is contemplated;

(c) whether a site was selected by the Site Selection Committee for constructing its own building in order to have a permanent location for the Head Post Office; and

(d) if so, what is the delay in starting the construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, there is a proposal to shift the Head Post Office.

(b) The rent paid for the present building is Rs. 500/- p. m. and that to be paid for the proposed building is Rs. 1000/- p. m. The proposed building provides more accommodation. The existing building is in a dilapidated condition and has developed cracks rendering it unsafe.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Collector, Bolangir subsequently cancelled the allotment of the plot of land on which the Head Post Office building was proposed to be constructed, and re-allotted the same to the State Bank of India, Bolangir. The matter has been taken up with the State Government whose reply is awaited.

Investigation Survey for Irrigation Programme at Aaralam Farm

7359. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Investigation Survey for Irrigation programme at Aaralam farm has been suspended recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of the progress of Aaralam Farm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

कांटाफांड (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन सेवा की मांग

7360. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कांटाफांड (मध्य प्रदेश) के निवासियों ने मांग की है कि उनके लिये टेलीफोन की सेवा उपलब्ध की जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक उक्त सेवा उपलब्ध कर दी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सेवा उपलब्ध की जाने की सम्भावनायें नहीं हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Misuse of Cooperative Societies by Installing Members of Own Families on the Governing Bodies

7361. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the misuse of co-operatives by installing members of their own families on the governing bodies of the cooperatives; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to check such malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules of some States contain a provision that the specified number of persons required for registering a society must belong to different families, for registration of a society. Enforcement of open membership of the societies, limitation on term of office-bearers, reservation of seats on Board of Management for weaker sections and regulation of loans issued to office-bearers are other checks to prevent misuse of cooperatives. A few of the Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules also contain a provision debarring a near relation of a paid employee of the society from being elected to the Board of Management of the Society.

Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to curb malpractices in cooperatives following the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Cooperation held in 1968. State Governments have taken action to implement these recommendations. The progress in implementation is being reviewed from time to time.

Surplus Daftries in Chief Settlement Commissioner's Office, Department of Rehabilitation

7362. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 daftries in the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation were declared surplus in March, 1968 on the recommendation of the Staff Inspection Unit and they were not absorbed on alternative and equivalent jobs as provided under the rules and that they were reverted to the lower posts of peons even without their consent when they were having more than 10 years continuous service of Daftries at their credit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the Class III employees declared surplus on the recommendations of Staff Inspection Unit in the same report were absorbed on alternative and equivalent jobs in other Departments; and

(c) if so, why this discrimination and what steps are being taken to make good the loss to those poor employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The 15 officiating Daftries who were rendered surplus on the basis of the Staff Inspection Unit's recommendations in the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner could not be absorbed in alternative posts during the prescribed period of 6 months from the date on which they were rendered surplus, for want of vacancies in other offices. They had, therefore, to be reverted to their quasi-permanent lower posts of peons under the rules. These rules do not provide for obtaining the consent of the surplus officiating employees before reverting

them to lower posts in which they were absorbed.

All the surplus Class III employees got alternative posts as vacancies were available in other offices to absorb them. Thus the question of discrimination in the case of Daftries did not arise.

उत्तर काशी के बड़े डाकघर में गोलमाल की घटना

7363. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या 1785 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर काशी के बड़े डाकघर में गोलमाल की घटना की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तुरन्त वितरण वाले पत्रों सहित डाक सामान्यतया डाक मोटर सेवा के निर्धारित समयों पर प्रतिदिन प्राप्त की जाती है और वितरित की जाती है । परन्तु प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण जैसे कि मार्ग कट जाने, भू-स्खलन या बर्फ के पड़ने पर कुछ विलम्ब हो सकता है । तारें और टेलीफोन काल भी सामान्य कार्य-समय के दौरान और उसके बाद विभागीय नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित दरों पर बुक और स्वीकार की जाती हैं ।

उत्तर काशी डाकघर में ऐसी सभी तरह की डाक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं जिनकी व्यवस्था करना सम्भव हो सकता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, जतीन्द्र नाथ दास तथा ऊधम सिंह की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करना

7364. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, जतीन्द्र नाथ दास तथा ऊधम सिंह की स्मृति में स्मृति डाक-टिकट जारी करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कब तक जारी किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्मृति टिकटों के जारी किये जाने के मामले में भेदभाव किया जाता है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, जतीन्द्र नाथ दास और ऊधम सिंह की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर फिलाटली सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी क्रमशः 17-2-1968, 29-10-1968 और 12-12-1966 को हुई बैठकों में विचार किया था । परन्तु समिति ने इन प्रस्तावों की सिफारिश नहीं की । फिर भी, चूंकि दो वर्ष की निर्धारित अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है, इस लिये ये प्रस्ताव फिर से समिति के सामने पेश किये जायेंगे ।

(ग) जी नहीं । सभी प्रस्तावों पर फिलाटली सलाहकार समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाता है । इस समिति के अधिकांश सदस्य

गैर-सरकारी हैं। इसमें कुल 24 सदस्य हैं जिनमें से 5 सरकारी सदस्य हैं। अपनी सिफारिशें करने से पहले समिति सभी संबंधित विषयों पर विचार करती है जिनमें भारत सुरक्षा प्रेस की क्षमता का प्रश्न भी शामिल है।

12.47 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Circular Railway in Calcutta

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The reported announcement made by the Minister of Railways on the 11th April, 1970 in Calcutta contradicting his earlier statements regarding construction of circular railway in Calcutta.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): On the 11th of April, at Calcutta I pointed out that there has never been a decision to build a "Circular Railway" in Calcutta and therefore there is no question of going back on any such earlier decision. On the previous day I had given the assurance that I would study the problem of Metropolitan Transport in the Calcutta area, and would do my best to remove the bottle-necks which are holding up the progress towards a solution of the problem. With regard to the Dum-Dum-Princep Ghat, Suburban Dispersal Line I found that it was beset with certain difficulties and problems which might take a long time to resolve. Some of these issues had been raised earlier in the Survey Report on the basis of which the work of Final Location survey was taken up and some others were discovered in the course of further work on investigations regarding this line. I have given directions that these questions should be settled quickly, and the work on the Final Location Survey should be speeded up and concluded expeditiously.

In Calcutta, I looked closely into various aspects of the problem. It was clear from all the Reports since 1956, that there was practical unanimity in favour of a Mass Rapid Transit System, based on two corridors—North-South from Dum-Dum to Kalighat and East-West from Sealdah to Howrah. This appeared to me to be the most effective approach to meet the transport requirements of the City. The discussions with the engineers and others engaged in the tasks connected with the surveys, led to the conclusion that there were no insuperable difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan. I have told them to accelerate their studies and complete them most expeditiously.

I lay on the Table of the House a detailed statement on the subject. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3280/70.]

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: On 28.3.1970, in the course of the Railway Budget discussion, when some hon. Members expressed doubts about the circular railway, the hon. Minister denied them and said that the circular railway was to go on. He can check up his own statement. What is popularly known as the circular railway is technically known as the semi-circular railway or the dispersal line. The Planning Commission and the Railway Board have already sanctioned Rs. 30 crores, during the last three years, for the construction of this circular railway, but this is what the Railway Minister said according to the Hindustan Standard of the 12th instant:

> "Asked why the proposal for '0' Railways now rejected, the Railway Minister said it had been abandon ten years back. He believed it was unwise to spend about Rs. 29 crores on the dispersal line project, otherwise known as semi-circular railway, as ear-marked by the Railway Board, when it would not solve the fringe of the problem."

When the money has been sanctioned he says that it is unwise, but on the floor of the 28th March he positively said that this work would go on. I do not understand this contradiction.

Secondly, what he is visualising is the underground railway. The Railway Board has

sanctioned Rs. 140 lakhs for its survey. It is a separate item. He should not make us confused. The circular railway is a separate thing for which the Planning Commission and the House have sanctioned Rs. 30 crores after proper survey. This was not abandoned long back, this has been accepted. So, I want to know from the Minister how it has been abandoned.

Secondly, the tube railway or the underground railway is also an utmost necessity to meet Calcutta's transport problem. As sanctioned by the Planning Commission that should also be executed. But I want to know why he prefers the underground railway to the circular railway which has already been sanctioned.

SHRI NANDA : If the hon. Member had read the statement which was circulated, or even if he had cared to follow the brief statement which I read here, this question need not have arisen at all, because I have not said anything about discarding the suburban dispersal line, from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat— (*Interruption*) I do not want to cast reflections on certain individual papers. I am not doing that. That will depend on other channels. Now, what I am saying is this. Having heard this, the whole question becomes superfluous. Then about the confusion, if it persists, I think I have done enough to dispel it. The circular railway is not there. To go on calling it a circular railway, when one committee after another, after 1956, thought and said that it was not at all a proper solution or a proper scheme, and when in place of it, this suburban dispersal line has come up, is not correct. I believe that the hon. Member must appreciate the approach. I have said this. Having been in Calcutta, I found that even earlier we have had a report about certain difficulties. For example, the effect of the vibrations of the overhead railway on the Hooghly bank, and the pile that will be driven into the ground : these things have not been resolved.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Why money was sanctioned ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI NANDA : I am giving the facts. The inferences may come later on. The facts are, it was a part of that report. There was a suggestion that certain specialists may be called to resolve that. In addition, on later enquiry, some further questions have arisen. I am answering that. I felt I should do two things : One is to speed up the resolution of these questions, that these questions should be resolved, settled, quickly, so that there may be no delay in bringing in this dispersal line.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : It is only 23 years on the 15th August, 1947, you promised ! (*Interruption*)

SHRI NANDA : I am giving the facts at this moment. On the other side, I took up another line with the other thing also, that is, the two corridors plan. The mass rapid transit system has also been accepted : this enquiry should also be expedited, so that the question of feasibility may be fully settled and established, and then it would be open to us to see whether the available fund is to be spent. There should be no delay on either side. There is no question of any confusion so far as we are concerned. The confusion persists because while it is not a circular railway, it is zigzag in one direction ; still it is called circular railway.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH (Ghatal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day we had a meeting with the Railway Minister regarding this so-called circular railway, but actually what we meant is the dispersal line. When hon. Members are asking about the circular railway, in reality they are asking about the dispersal line. So, there is no point for the hon. Minister to say that the circular railway point had been taken up three years back and it is no longer in existence. When we say about the circular railway, we know that point also. What we are asking now is only about the dispersal line.

Another point has to be clarified by the hon. Minister ; if it is a fact that he has no doubt in his mind about the dispersal line which as a project line involves Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 35 crores which might encounter some of the obstacles. But the basic point is this. Regarding this dispersal line, the engineering

[Shri Parimal Ghosh]

and techno-economic survey has been made by the railway engineers themselves, and most of the points now raised here have been taken up by the railway engineers themselves, and they have submitted a feasibility report. On the basis of that feasibility report, money has been allotted, and the railways themselves have set up a staff for the final survey and construction.

Another point which has been confused is the mass rapid transit system. That is not a new thing that has come up today. The rapid transit system is an intra-city problem, and suburban dispersal is entirely different. The suburban dispersal line has been thought of only to give relief to the commuters that will come from another side of Calcutta, to bring them to the heart of the city. It has never been thought of as a solution for the mass rapid transit.

13 hrs.

This matter has been considered by the Planning Commission. They have taken up the two projects. For the mass rapid transit system, they have allotted money. But some confusion has been created, saying that mass rapid transit system is a good system. Nobody denies it. It has been accepted that it is a good system and that is why money has been allocated for it. The only point now is to finalise the final techno-economic survey, for which money has been allocated. There is no question of priority being fixed here that till such time that the final location survey of the dispersal line and the techno-economic survey of the mass rapid transit system are completed, the work will not be done. My only point is the work for which the survey has been completed and money has been allocated should be taken up straightway. For the other work—the mass rapid transit system—whether underground or elevated—that could be ascertained after the final location survey is completed. I would request the minister to make it clear that the work on the dispersal line should continue and immediately after the techno-economic survey report is completed, the work on the mass rapid transit system, whether underground or elevated, should also be taken up. For that also, a token provision in the budget has already been made. If that is his contention, let him make it clear so that the whole matter may be over and there may be no confusion in the mind of anybody.

SHRI NANDA: If the fact that the hon. Member still persists in calling the suburban dispersal line as circular line has created confusion in the mind of the people in Bengal, I am not responsible for it. It has been several times examined as such and it has been rejected. Now, I cannot wire out all that record. That circular Railway is not there now; something else is there. I have not said 'no' to going further with the Dispersal line, its investigation, etc. But I must say that I was rather frightened when I looked into the whole thing there and those problems which the hon. Member thinks have all been settled. If they confront us at the end with something and then if they delay the project, I will be the most sorry person. Therefore I took up the question. Let there be no delay and let these things be settled. On the basis of the preliminary survey report hurriedly this was accepted, because we wanted to go ahead. It was said that these matters are still unresolved. They are serious matters and they must be settled first. Otherwise, at the end of the year, we will have nothing in our hands. So I said, at the same time, the other report should also be expedited. About the mass rapid transit system and two corridors being only an intra-city matter, I say, no; it is not only intra-city. The commuters will use that from Sealdah to Bow Bazaar or down to Kalighat. Therefore, it is both suburban dispersal and intra-city.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I want a clarification. From the answer of the minister, the point has not been fully cleared. I want him to make it clear whether he means to say that the work on the dispersal line will be continued as early as possible and as soon as the survey is completed and the matter is ascertained, the work on the rapid transit system also would be taken up? For both these

works, money has been allocated. If he means that, I do not have any other question to ask.

SHRI NANDA : I have said that at the end of the two investigations, we have to make up our minds which is the best way, in the interests of the people who use that system. The first stage will deal with about 11 lakh passengers, where as this Suburban Dispersal line will deal with only 3 lakhs. Therefore, it is a matter where we cannot say simply that all our interests are exhausted where we have once accepted something. We will continue with the investigations on the dispersal line more quickly than before.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : Whatever reply the hon. Minister has given has further confused the question. The Minister has said that they are very much interested in doing something for Calcutta to reduce the congestion of the Calcutta city by the incoming and out-going passengers. The Minister has stated earlier in the documents supplied to us that some committee was appointed. Regarding the underground line also he appointed some committee. Altogether seven committees were appointed out of which three committees recommended the suburban dispersal line. A committee was set up by the Planning Commission in regard to engineering and other matters connected with the suburban disposal line. The Metropolitan Transport Team has made a detailed and elaborate study and it has come to the conclusion that for the purpose of giving immediate relief to the traffic problem of Calcutta the suburban dispersal line, which is commonly known as the circular railways, is the best solution. After making his budget speech in Parliament—and whatever recommendation was made by the senior engineers on the advice of these committees—the Minister after going to Calcutta has suddenly changed his decision. We have come to know earlier that some interested persons were there at the helm of affairs in the Railway Board who were against any constructive work, any development, in West Bengal. For your information I may point out that one Member (Engineering) of the Railway Board, who was opposing from the very beginning any constructive work at Calcutta, either underground or circular railway, failed in his attempts. There is also an interested group in the ruling party which does not want any development or construction work in West Bengal. They failed in the sense that this suburban dispersal line, which is known as the circular railway, was about to be taken up. Then, suddenly, abruptly, Shri Nanda changed this programme and he is going to deprive the people of West Bengal whatever they have got after long years of struggle. That is why I put it to the Railway Minister very clearly, whatever construction programme has been taken up, for which Rs. 30 crores has been allocated in the Fourth Plan, is he going to implement it without further loss of time. He must make it clear that whatever underground proposal he has brought is not an alternative to the circular railway ; it will only be supplementary. If he wants to supplement the service by an underground railways, we have no objection. We shall definitely congratulate him for that. But we do not want to be bluffed. The people of West Bengal have had enough of this bluff. We are sorry that even after four long years no decision has been taken on this proposal. Now I come to the question. When the work on the suburban dispersal line is going to be almost near-start, the Minister comes up with a new plan for the underground railway for which no feasibility survey or engineering survey has been completed. If that thing comes, I believe, the people of West Bengal will definitely continue to suffer. Therefore I would request the Minister to make it very clear that the suburban dispersal line proposal is going to be carried through and that at all other points if he wants to introduce the new railway system, it will be supplemental.

SHRI NANDA : I am not prepared to say that what is a zigzag line is a circular line. The people of West Bengal have been unduly confused by that and that confusion is still persisting.

Then, I can assure this House that I have no interest at all in delaying the construction. Even if the officers may be pushing in any other direction but I am pushing only in

[Shri Nanda]

the direction of speeding up the construction there. It has been stated that the final location survey will be completed by April 1971; I wish that it is completed earlier. Whenever this survey is completed, construction must start with the completion of the first survey. The money which is available will be spent on construction. I can give that assurance. There will not be a days' delay in construction as soon as the survey is finalised.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Unfortunately, it seems an evil star has dogged this scheme, whatever we call it. I hesitate to call it the circular railway any longer. Let us call it the suburban dispersal line, rapid transit system, intra-city system or whatever it is.

The hon. Minister and the Parliament must realise that Calcutta is bursting at its seams and if Calcutta blows up, the whole country will blow up.

So far as this matter is concerned, it seems that the Minister has come to certain conclusions. After his studies and investigations he says in his note:—

> "it would be necessary to concentrate available resources of finances and manpower on surveys, studies, investigations and on the construction of the first phase of the Mass Rapid Transit System."

I do not doubt his *bona fides* that he wants to start construction very soon, but his tentative conclusion is that the intra-city mass traffic transit system, the southern part of the north-south tube railway or the underground railway, should be taken up first. I find further support for this from what has been published in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of April 22, that is yesterday, as a report of an interview of the Special Representative of the paper with him, where it says that if this is taken up at once, that is, the lines from Kalighat, Ballygunge and Sealdah, still it is possible that later on—that is, after this mass rapid transit system within the city is constructed—the Dum Dum-Princep Ghat line may become the third stage of this plan if the other two stages are not found capable of meeting the full requirements. That means, so far as his ideas about the construction programme are concerned, this Dum Dum Junction-Princep Ghat line is the third phase.

He must realise that the commuters of West Bengal, particularly of the metropolitan area of Calcutta, have been waiting for the last 22 years for something being done in this regard. He must also realise that so far as the technical feasibility and other surveys with regard to the underground railway or the mass transit system are concerned, however much he may expedite them, they will take some years more. So far as the suburban dispersal line is concerned, the other survey is complete and only the location survey is taking place. That is why suspicion has arisen. I would expect of him that whatever the new ideas that he has introduced he will at least see to it that so far as the suburban dispersal line is concerned the technical feasibility survey of which has been completed and only in the location survey it has transpired there are certain difficulties, as soon as that survey is complete, construction work will not be held up.

SHRI NANDA: I am thankful to the hon. Member for asking a pointed question which, although was clear, I shall make still more clear. If any ideas that have emerged in the course of my discussions that may mean that we now prefer the intra-city mass rapid transit system and would neglect the commuters' problem, I will certainly not for a moment allow that to be done. That problem is very much before my eyes. My point was that the underground scheme would look after the commuters even more than the other scheme, that is, 7 to 8 lakhs from Kalighat to Burra Bazar and Dum Dum to Sealdah. This way it means about 12 lakhs against 3 lakhs there. I cannot get away from the facts and figures.

Further, the hon. Member says that it may take two years. If it does take, it is no use to me. Then this will start immediately. The construction of this dispersal line will start immediately if there is any delay regarding the other. If the whole thing were to come before you, certainly you would not deny that you would look at it in the best interests of the people of Calcutta.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Now the Minister has made it very clear that the suburban line, so far as he is concerned, has a low priority.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry, I cannot allow it. I do not want to disappoint Shri Parimal Ghosh but the procedure is that he cannot intervene in between other Members.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I quite share the view just now expressed by my hon. friend, Shri Kalita. Though the hon. Minister felt strongly, he has confused the whole House and the whole people of India.

At the time of presentation of the Budget which has already been discussed, the hon. Minister said :—

> "The Calcutta Organisation expect to complete in the next few months the Final Location Survey and the Project Report as well as the Designs and Detailed Estimates for a Suburban Dispersal Line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat."

What is the implication Sir ? Having regard to the huge traffic problem of Calcutta, and the problem of this great historic city, and having considered various ways and means and proposals designs taken one after the other and having regard to the approach of all the national leaders—whenever they land at Dum Dum airport they say something in favour but whenever they come back to this great city, the capital they forget about Calcutta and their assurances, I would like to remind the hon. Minister while he was saying about his approach, what was his approach at the time of presentation of the current year's Budget. Immediately on assumption of his new assignment he did not think of the matter at that time and now his whole approach is an approach to hoodwink, the whole prospect for this Calcutta's traffic problems, I beg to differ with his approach and I quote him.

We had a discussion with the hon. Minister on the 16th last regarding Calcutta's traffic problem. That arose out of certain statement made by the hon. Minister in Calcutta. We were supplied certain papers also. The hon. Minister said during his visit to Calcutta on the 10th and 11th April, 1970, he made a study of the problem of the intra-city transport, and the programme of work in that city, inspected the alignment of the proposed Suburban Dispersal Line as also the North-South and East-West corridors for the Mass Rapid Transit System, and had discussions with the officials and certain things came out. I do not like to go into that. But only one thing I shall mention, Sir. Amongst others, amongst three others, the point is ; are there any difficulties in the execution of the proposed suburban dispersal line which is yet unresolved ? Is it yet an unresolved question of the suburban dispersal line in Calcutta ? Is it yet unresolved ? Who are those officials who gave this advice to this Minister that the question of suburban dispersal line is not yet resolved ? The question, is it unresolved when the budget has already been passed with certain amount of money for its execution of work ? Is it unresolved when we find that a final location survey is to be made and is going to be submitted by this Committee within the next few months. Here again, in the report just submitted today we find, it has been mooted out here that the proposed report of the final location survey will be submitted by the end of April, 1971. Here in the Budget speech it was : the final location survey and the project report as well within the next few months. I would also urge the hon. Minister to clarify, while he spoke on this on the 20th February, 1970, counting from this date, does it mean "within the next few months means up to the end of April, 1971", or the natural inference is in the course of two or three months, or four months, or five months.

The whole thing is this. There is a systematic effort to hoodwink the people of Bengal and to discuss any of the schemes to make any easy progress for Calcutta's traffic development. Then, Sir, should we not say, should we not demand that the Minister himself is one of the guilty persons, at least he is the number one of the clique of those persons who want to delay the whole thing ? (*Interruption*). I am coming to that. This is also from the Minister's statement. (*Interruption*). I am finishing within a few minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : May I repeat it again ? This is not an occasion to make speeches. If there is a question, there is a speech ; if there is a supplementary, there is a speech ; if there is a point of order, there is a speech ; if there is a call attention motion, there is a speech. Kindly avoid it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He is giving only the background.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no please. It is not an occasion for speech. You must just in a few words ask for a clarification. But there should be no regular speech. It almost disfigures the motion. I do not refer to you. Calling attention started. It was a motion. The Minister replied and that was all. Then it started with clarification. Then it started with questions. Such is the bad history of the call attention motion.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will take it for the future.

MR. SPEAKER : We are late everyday. We miss our lunch. You may go but I have the next meeting after that. I very often missed it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister submitted a big list. I would not like to go into that. The Minister seems to be very much anaemic about this particular aspect of the circular railway. It does not matter. It is a question of the Suburban Dispersal Line. But these maps are supplied by the Railway Ministry. They are also using the same expression as circular Railway. It is not only the Members who are using these new words or expressing new ideas about the circular railway. So the confusion is created by whom ? It has been said that the matter of circular railway was not there.... (*Interruption*). But this diagram showing the alignment of the circular railway proposed by various Committees was prepared by the Railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Which they rejected.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : You supplied only the other day, on the 16th April. So, if there is anybody who was responsible for this, it is the Railway Minister and the officials. So I would like hon. Minister to clarify the whole thing and set right the whole set of confusion which has been hitherto created : whether the proposed suburban dispersal line will be there, and also to cope up with the intra-city traffic problem of Calcutta, whether the Mass Rapid Transit system, be it on the ground level, underground level or on the elevated level, whether both these things will be considered. This should be cleared. I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI NANDA : The hon. Member has said that the Minister is guilty of this or that. I would have been held guilty if I had not brought all the facts which were before me when I made a closer study. If I had hidden them from the people of West Bengal and the hon. Members, later on if these facts would have come and stared us in the face and delayed the project, who would be answerable at that time ? I have no vested interest in this scheme or that scheme, I have only my interest in the speediest solution of the problem. I have said that this question of suburban line survey will take a few months. I said that in that speech which I made. Now it is not different because this date, April, 1971 has been settled earlier. It is there in the records earlier ; I have not created any new date. If it is the only intention of the hon. Member to pick up something here and there, I am not going to feel as if hon. Members are contributing towards the solution of the problem of Calcutta. I stand by whatever I have said. I have said already as soon this is completed, construction will start. But I cannot say that even if those problems are not solved still the Dispersal line will be there.

13.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF PUNJAB AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., CHANDIGARH AND WEST BENGAL AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the period ended the 31st March, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3281/70].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Gur (Regulation of Use) Amendment Order 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 579 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1970.

(ii) G. S. R. 586 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970 rescinding the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 997 dated the 16th April, 1969.

(iii) The Rajasthan Foodgrains, (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 587 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.

[*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-3282/70].

(3) A copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 553 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

(4) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 554 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970, issued under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1968.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3283/70].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 1968-69

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-3284/70].

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) MINUTES

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to the Sixty-fifth Report on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation limited.

(ii) SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI M. B. RANA : Sir, I beg to present

[Shri M. B. Rana]

the Sixty-fifth Report of Committee on Public Undertakings on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited.

13.28 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

BEATING BY POLICE OF SOME M. PS. AND S. S. P. DEMONSTRATORS ON 6-4-70

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह टैम्पल जांस द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स अखबार में लिखी गई चिट्ठी के बारे में उस रोज जब चर्चा हुई थी तो आपने कहा था…

MR. SPEAKER : He is ready with the statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : We have made extensive enquiries about the matter. I will give all the information that we have got in this matter. We made enquiries in Faridabad, as well as we made enquiries in our Foreigners Division. Our records do not show that anybody with the name of Temple Jones exists or has entered the country. We made enquiries in Faridabad and our enquiry so far has failed to reveal anybody of this name in Faridabad. The address was given as Pines, Faridabad, and our enquiry has not led us to anything named Pines in Faridabad. There is nothing like Pines there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : This is done by Delhi Police who are going to face a judicial inquiry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : You know, Faridabad is in Haryana. Delhi Police is a separate matter. We wanted to find out exactly where we can lay our hands. We have found that no person of this name as far as our records are concerned can be traced in India. Our enquiry in Faridabad has revealed that no such person has been even there. We will not let the matter rest here. We shall try to find out who exactly wrote the letter.

AN HON. MEMBER : Fabricated by the *Hindustan Times*.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : यह तो जाली चिट्ठी है।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We will try to find out everything so that we can come to proper conclusions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What did the Editor of the Newspaper say ?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। एक तो यह इंग्लिशमैन के नाम से चिट्ठी है जिनसे कि हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हैं। यह एक जाली चिट्ठी लिखने का काम है। इसके बारे में आपने कहा था कि इसको प्रीविलैज कमेटी के पास ले जाने के बारे में सोचेंगे। चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स वालों ने वह चिट्ठी छापी है इसलिये उनकी भी जिम्मेदारी होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में अभी और पता लगाया जायगा।

After his statement, you may send something in writing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I submit that I have already quoted a particular letter of Mr. Temple Jones? I also quoted the editorial comment of the Hindusthan Times in which the Editor expressed his sorrow for it. After all freedom of the press is there. Naturally he sympathised with Shri Madhu Limaye and expressed his sentiments in that regard.

My purpose of bringing a privilege motion was this. It was said that this letter was fictitious. From Haryana some one has done this. It could not have been done in Delhi. Suppose the letter is fictitious. That means it is much more suspicious in bringing this to the notice of the Hindustan Times. I think that somebody in the Hindustan Times or some other machinery might be interested in slandering Shri Madhu Limaye publicly.

That is why I request you under Rule 228 to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall examine it. Now, Shri Fernandes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I also want to say something about Mr. Tumple-Jones.

MR. SPEAKER: That is over. Another motion is coming in about Mr. Tumple Jones. Just now we were told that he was untraced. I hope you will make efforts to trace him. Shri George Fernandes wanted to raise matter regarding the circumstances in which he was beaten by the Police on the 6th April, 1970 and delay in appointment of Judicial Enquiry. Since he has not come back, he will raise it when he comes here.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, may I be permitted to read the telegram received by me?

RE. INCIDENTS IN LAKHIPUR IN ASSAM

SHRI HEM BARUA: This is a copy of the telegram sent by an M.L.A., Shri Sahadat Ali to Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, M. P. He is not here at the moment. He has just left this place for the site of incident. This is a place of strategic importance. There has been a communal riot there. In that part of Assam, houses of about seventy families of the minority community have been burnt down. Communal tension is still prevalent there. Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed wanted to raise this matter on the floor of this House yesterday. But, since he had to leave to the place of the incident for an inspection, he could not raise this matter.

May I read out the telegram, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It says:

"LARGE SCALE ARSON TAKING PLACE UNDER LAKHIPUR THANA OF GOALPARA ASSAM HOUSES OF ABOUT SEVENTY FAMILIES MINORITY COMMUNITY BURNT SO FAR GREAT PANIC AND TENSION PREVAILING SITUATION DEMANDS STERN MEASURE."

In this connection, may I know what stern measures do the Government propose to take to see that this communal tension does not spread to other areas which are otherwise peaceful in Assam? The Home Minister said that he was appointing a Committee for communal amity. Since this is a political matter, I want to know whether this Committee will visit this area earlier in order to spread the message to all communities there to maintain communal amity, goodwill etc. among the people there. These are the things I wanted to place before the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the information given to us by the State Government of the 15th April, the local M. L. A. Shri Sahadat Ali was manhandled by the refugees from East Pakistan. The police intervened and registered the case. This incident led to some further trouble. One refugee, Shri Ram Krishan, was killed in the house. Eighty houses belonging to twenty-six families in Manashera village in Lakhipur police station area were burnt. On scrutiny, it was found that the inmates had left with all their belongings before the houses were burnt. In Shilapani village, 27 houses of 14 families were burnt. Revenue Minister visited the areas and had also sanctioned Rs. 10,000/- for relief. 54 persons have been arrested. Police patrolling is continuing.

Some tension was noticed in Lakhipur on 17th between the two communities. But, the Government is vigilant and they have taken necessary precaution in this regard.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Committee appointed by the Government visit the area?

MR. SPEAKER: I wanted to mention one thing though all the members are not present now. We always get late in adjourning for lunch. What I propose is that the time we lose during the lunch hour in this way should be made up at the end of the day.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have no objection, but I want to point out that yesterday, for instance, the House was about to be adjourned for want of quorum. So of what use will it be if we extend the sitting if members not cooperate or the question of quorum is not somehow otherwise solved?

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, there should be no question of quorum raised. We must make up the time lost. This should not become a daily phenomenon.

AN HON. MEMBER: But today the House is already sitting late.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli): The question of quorum is a statutory requirement. What we should do must be valid. So it cannot be decided in this way.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes it is agreed by convention. For everything, we cannot go strictly according to the statutory rule.

13.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION—*contd.*

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was just speaking on the unemployment problem. I was saying what are the measures to be adopted by the Government to solve this problem. In this connection, the All India Manufacturers' Organisation has recommended to the Government what is called a seven-pillar strategy by a rapid and intensive economic development, providing productive employment in all areas and to all sections of the population. The seven pillars are enumerated. One, rural development by modernising agriculture. Two, large scale housing programme. Three, labour intensive public works programme. Four, intensive development of roads. Five, rapid expansion of small and cottage industries. Six, ancillary industries, and seven, accelerated development of heavy industries.

I would not say these are all the only measures to be adopted for the solution of this problem. As I said yesterday, Government has to launch very colossal and very immediate measures to solve this unemployment problem. The Government forgets what is the immediate need of the country; what is to be given top priority and what is to come next. For instance, they give enormous money for the expansion of Hindi language, for the spreading of Hindi language. I understand that a sum of Rs. 9 crores, not less than Rs. 9 crores, are to be given this year for the spread of Hindi. For other languages also, they will justify they are giving money. But I will say, does this deserve top priority? What has to be taken on hand today? Several millions of unemployed youth are dying for want of food and clothing. But you take up a luxurious and unremunerative and unproductive programme, giving top priority to the spread of Hindi and spending Rs. 9 crores. I say it is a criminal waste. It is throwing money into the gutter. Hindi does not give food to the unemployed youth; Hindi does not clothe the unemployed youth. But merely on a notion of vanity, on a notion of luxury or vain dignity, you are spending Rs. 9 crores on Hindi. I would suggest that you can stop this waste of money on Hindi to the extent of Rs. 9 crores. Instead of this, the Government must give all this Rs. 9 crores to the several States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken for 16 minutes yesterday. You have three minutes more. Kindly conclude.

SHRI S. XAVIER: I will conclude now. It is a very serious problem. I would suggest that instead of spending enormous amounts of money on the spreading of Hindi, they must give each State Rs. 1 crore so that the State Governments can develop and establish the measures that I enumerated just now, so that

the unemployed youth will have the opportunities to get into these jobs in the industries that are to be created by the money that is to be given by the Central Government to the States. Or, this Rs. 9 crore can be given to the unemployed youth individually, distributed to them, to start small scale industries or small shops. They will be provided with some thing or the other, in this way. What is the use of spending Rs. 9 crores on something that is imaginary, which is merely a vain and wasteful expenditure?

Next, I will suggest that there should be a review made every year or at the most twice a year as to what are the figures and how the employment exchanges have helped the unemployed people to get jobs: how many millions of youth are unemployed still; how many were given jobs actually through the employment exchanges and how many have to be yet given jobs, and what are the measures that will really help people to get jobs. There must be some reviews and reports and those reviews must be placed on the Table of the House, so that the House may have occasion to discuss it. Government must be made to know the subject, always to remember the problem and solve it without any more hesitation.

In the Mannargudi conference, Mr. C. Subramaniam said:

> "If equality is not achieved through democratic and legal means, a bloody revolution would result, as Gandhi visualised."

I would say, this would be more true in the case of the desperate jobless people. They cannot wait any longer. If Government gives it a lethargic treatment, Government will have to face a very serious problem. Let the Government take it seriously and act just now.

Regarding the rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon, 20,000 people have come from Ceylon and they live in my constituency. They have to be rehabilitated. There are two difficulties. Firstly, some people who have put in some years of experience in Ceylon are given very menial posts on the ground that they are less qualified than others who compete with them. I suggest that in view of their experience of holding higher posts there, some exemption may be given to them. Also, a time-limit is fixed. If they come within such and such year, they will be given some concessions. I suggest there should be no time-limit and who ever he may be, if he is a repatriate, he must get all the privileges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two members— Mr. Kachwai and Mr. Umanath—have their bookings and they have to leave at 3.30. Therefore I will call them one after the other now. Then I will call two members in a row from the Government side. Mr. Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम प्रति वर्ष श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करके उनको स्वीकार करते हैं। परन्तु जिन मुद्दों को यहां उठाया जाता है, उन पर जिस ढंग से अमल होना चाहिये, वह सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है।

पिछले अनेक वर्षों से मजदूर क्षेत्र में काफी बेचैनी फैली हुई है। इस स्थिति को देख कर सभी मजदूर यूनियनों ने सरकार पर दबाव डाला और यह मांग की कि एक आयोग बनाया जाये, जो मजदूरों के हितों और उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। इसके अनुसार सरकार ने एक राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग बनाया और उस आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को देख कर सभी मजदूरों को बहुत निराशा हुई। उस रिपोर्ट में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के बारे में कोई सिफारिश या निर्णय नहीं किया गया, जिसके कारण मजदूरों में आज भी काफी बेचैनी फैली हुई है।

मजदूर क्षेत्र की प्रमुख जटिल समस्याओं में से एक मान्यता के सम्बन्ध में है, अर्थात् मान्यता किसको मिलनी चाहिये, कैसे मिलनी चाहिये, क्यों मिलनी चाहिये उसका महत्व क्या है, आदि? इनटक का कहना

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

है कि मान्यता सदस्यता को जांच के आधार पर दी जानी चाहिये और ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० का कहना है कि मान्यता गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर दी जानी चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि संस्था की जांच के आधार पर मान्यता दी गई, तो इसमें काफी पक्षपात की गुंजायश रहेगो और इससे ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल पायगा। मान्यता लेने के समय कोई भी यूनियन जोरदार मांग उठा कर मजदूरों के वोट ले सकती है और उन को अपने पक्ष में कर सकती है और इस प्रकार मान्यता प्राप्त कर सकती है। इसलिए भारतीय मजदूर संघ का कहना है कि मान्यता गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर दी जाये, परन्तु गुप्त मतदान में भाग लेने का अधिकार केवल उन्हीं लोगों को हो, जो किसी न किसी यूनियन के सदस्य हों। जो मजदूर किसी यूनियन के सदस्य न हों उनको गुप्त मतदान में भाग लेने का अधिकार न हो। गुप्त मतदान के समय कुछ यूनियनें अपने टेम्पोरेरी सदस्य बना सकती हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो मजदूर किसी भी यूनियन के स्थायी सदस्य हों, केवल उन्हें ही मत देने का अधिकार हो। इससे ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन मजबूत होगा और इस समय जो गड़बड़ियां होती हैं, वे समाप्त होंगी, जिससे मजदूरों को काफी लाभ होंगे।

15 hrs.

इस आयोग द्वारा एक श्रम संहिता का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। उसने कहा कि अलग अलग प्रदेशों और अलग अलग उद्योगों में मजदूरों की अलग अलग समस्यायें हैं। मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता हूं, क्योंकि हर एक उद्योग में मजदूरों की अपनी विशेष समस्यायें होती हैं। किन्तु यह भी सही है कि कुछ ऐसी समस्यायें हैं, जो सभी उद्योगों में समान हैं, जैसे भर्ती के नियम, समान मजदूरी आदि। इनके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये। आयोग ने कहा है कि यदि हम इस पर अपना मत देंगे, तो इससे पिछड़े प्रदेशों को लाभ होगा। वह यह कहना भूल गया कि इस से बम्बई और कलकत्ता जैसे स्थानों में मजदूरों को हानि होगी। लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार एक श्रम संहिता तैयार करने की दिशा में कदम उठाये।

यद्यपि इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट अगस्त में दी गई थी, परन्तु सरकार द्वारा अभी तक उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में सभी यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर विचार करे और जल्दी आवश्यक निर्णय ले। इसमें और विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये, क्योंकि पहले तो रिपोर्ट ही बहुत देर से आई है और अब अगर उस पर विचार करने में और समय लगेगा, तो मजदूरों में और बेचैनी फैलेगी, क्योंकि उनका धैर्य टूट चुका है। इसलिए आयोग की सिफारिशों पर तुरन्त निर्णय लेना चाहिये और उनको लागू करना चाहिये।

यूनियनों को अखिल भारतीय मान्यता देने के लिये एक कसौटो बनाई जानी चाहिये। अगर भारतीय मजदूर संघ उस कसौटी पर पूरा उतरता है, तो उसको मान्यता देनी चाहिये। उसकी सदस्य संख्या साढ़े चार लाख से ऊपर है। जो मजदूर यूनियनें इस कसौटी पर पूरी नहीं उतरती हैं, उनकी मान्यता छीन लेनी चाहिये। आज भी ऐसी कई यूनियनें काम कर रही हैं, जिनकी सदस्यता केवल कागज तक ही सीमित है, लेकिन उनको मान्यता मिली हुई है। इस बारे में जांच की जानी चाहिये। सरकार को यह निश्चित कर देना चाहिये कि जो यूनियनें उसके द्वारा निर्धारित कसौटी के अन्तर्गत आयेंगी, केवल उन्हीं को मान्यता मिलेगी और जो नहीं आयेंगी, उनकी मान्यता छीन ली जायेगी।

सरकार ने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिये तीसरे वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति की घोषणा की है। लेकिन उस ने अभी तक यह तय नहीं किया है कि उस आयोग में कौन-कौन व्यक्ति होंगे, उस आयोग का दायरा और काम क्या होगा। सरकार को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों से सलाह-मश्वरा करके इन बातों के बारे में निर्णय करना चाहिये। इस बीच में सरकार को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता देने के बारे में घोषणा करनी चाहिये और कर्मचारियों के असल वेतन की सुरक्षा की गारण्टी देनी चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो सारे प्रदेशों के अन्दर है और बड़ी बेचैनी जिससे फैल रही है, वह यह है कि न्यायालयों के अन्दर मजदूर अपना केस ले कर जाता है या यूनियनों के द्वारा ले जाता है तो वर्षों लग जाते हैं। एक ओर तो मजदूर काम से बेकार रहता है, एक ओर वह काम से निकाला गया और दूसरी ओर उसके केस के निर्णय में बहुत लम्बा समय बीतता है और खर्चा भी होता है तो मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि न्याय सस्ता और जल्दी मिले, इसके ऊपर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये। अलग अलग कोर्टों के अन्दर कई कई बार उसे भागना पड़ता है और मुकदमे में काफी समय लगता है। जल्दी निर्णय हो, इस बात की विशेष व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जितने भी मुकदमे हैं मजदूरों के उनके लिये एक न्यायालय होना चाहिये क्योंकि इसके जो अलग अलग विभाग हैं, अलग अलग जो कोर्ट्स होती हैं, उनमें उनको बड़ी दिक्कत होती है और इन सबको एक ही स्थान पर किया जाय और यह जितने भी मजदूरों के झगड़े हैं, जितनी उनकी समस्यायें हैं चाहे बोनस का सवाल हो, चाहे वेज बोर्ड का हो, चाहे किसी भी कानून का हो, इन सबका निर्णय एक ही न्यायालय के अन्दर होना चाहिये। यह हमारी मांग है।

आज हमारे देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की बात बहुत कही जाती है कि उद्योग घाटे में चल रहा है। मालिक यह कहता है कि हम उद्योग बन्द कर देंगे। या तो सरकार पैसा दे तो हम उद्योग चलाएं। लेकिन कुछ बन्धु यह कहते हैं कि इन उद्योगों को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। मैं दोनों बातों का विरोधी हूं। मालिक यह कहता है कि हम उद्योग तब चलायेंगे जब सरकार पैसा देगी और कुछ लोग ऐसा कहते हैं कि यह उद्योग सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। मैं बीच का रास्ता निकालना चाहता हूं। आखिर में उद्योग की इतनी हालत खराब क्यों हुई उस उद्योग से कितना कमाया इन्होंने और उस उद्योग में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने जीवन का कितना मूल्य समय उस कारखाने में न्यौछावर किया? यदि उद्योग खराब है तो मेरा ऐसा कहना कि उस उद्योग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उसका स्वामी घोषित किया जाय। वह कारखाना उनके हाथ में दिया जाय। उसका मालिक उन मजदूरों को बनाया जाय और उस उद्योग के अन्दर जितना पैसा लगे सरकार उसको पैसा दे और सरकार अपनी निगाह रखे। मैं ऐसा विश्वास करता हूं कि यदि उद्योग के अन्दर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको स्वामित्व दिया गया तो आज संकट के समय में उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ेगा और उसके साथ साथ हमारे यहां पैदावार बढ़ेगी और काफी लोगों को उससे संतोष मिलेगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। आज-कल प्रत्येक प्राइवेट उद्योग के अन्दर आम तौर पर लोग अपने भाई भतीजों को सीधे लाते हैं। सब जगह हमने जिलेवार रोजगार दफतर खोल कर रखे हैं। परन्तु उसका उपयोग प्राइवेट उद्योग वाले नहीं करते। सीधे भर्ती करते हैं।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

वहां से नहीं बुलाते। तो इस पर तत्काल प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए कि किसी को भी मजदूर चाहिए तो रोजगार दफ्तर से ले। कोई सीधा न ले। आज कुछ लोगों ने एक मोनोपली बना ली है। कई-कई स्थानों पर तो लोगों ने एक साम्प्रदायिक भावना भड़का कर एक जाति के लोगों को भरना शुरू कर दिया है। यह सारी स्थिति समाप्त हो जायगी यदि रोजगार दफ्तरों से लोगों को लिया जायगा।

आज देश के अन्दर बेरोजगारी जो फैल रही है उसके लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है। आप ऐसी योजना बनाइए कि जहां पर पैसा कम लगे, पैसे की खपत कम हो। हाथों को काम ज्यादा मिले, हाथों को काम करने का अवसर ज्यादा मिले। मेरा सीधा कहना है कि जो विदेशों से मशीनें मंगाई जा रही हैं जिनके द्वारा जहां सौ आदमी काम करते हैं वहां सौ के स्थान पर केवल चार आदमी काम कर रहे हैं, इन मशीनों का मंगाना तत्काल रोकना चाहिए। इसके द्वारा हम लोगों को काफी काम दे सकते हैं और छोटे छोटे उद्योग देहातों के अन्दर खोल सकते हैं। आज ही सुबह एक सवाल था लोक सभा के अन्दर भूमिहीनों के बारे में। जो देहात में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको 6 महीने या 4 महीने सीजन में काम मिलता है। बाकी समय वह बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। तो मेरा कहना है कि देहात के अन्दर आप छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोलिए जिसमें लोगों को काम मिल सके।

श्री जि० मो० विश्वास : (बांकुरा) आटोमेशन के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारा विरोध है। मैं ने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा कि इसको रोका जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हमारे देश में कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले तमाम मजदूरों की एक समस्या है। आज कोयला खानों के अन्दर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं चाहे बिहार हो चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, गोरखपुरी खुदैये इस नाम के मजदूरों का उपयोग किया जाता है और बड़ा दर्दनाक व्यवहार उनके साथ किया जाता है। जिस प्रकार से जेल में लोगों को रखा जाता है, जैसा जेल में खाना उनको दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार का खाना उनको दिया जाता है। 10/10 के कमरे में बीस बीस मजदूर ठूंसे जाते हैं सोने के लिए और उन्हें खाना जो दिया जाता है वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक होता है। साल भर काम करते हैं उसके लिए 11 सौ रुपये उन्हें मिलते हैं साल भर के। गोरखपुर से उन्हें जानवरों की तरह डिब्बों में भर कर लाया जाता है। फिर उन्हें किसी से मिलने नहीं दिया जाता, शहर में, बाजार में कहीं घूमने नहीं दिया जाता। उनके खाने की रहने का कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन की दशा बहुत ही दयनीय है। मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें कि इस देश के अन्दर कोयला खानों के मजदूरों की दशा बहुत खराब है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं जो बोनस की आज पद्धति है मैं इसकी रचना का विरोधी हूं। फिर से इसकी रचना होनी चाहिए। इसमें काफी त्रुटियां हैं। आपने जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, यह 20 प्रतिशत की मर्यादा जो कर रखी है इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। यह बोनस देर से मिलने वाला वेतन है। जब तक किसी भी कर्मचारी का जो आवश्यकता के अनुसार वेतन है वह पूरा नहीं करते, जब तक उसकी घोषणा आप नहीं करते तब तक यह बोनस देरी से मिलने वाला वेतन माना जायगा और इस के लिए फिर से विचार करके और कर्मचारियों से सलाह लेकर इसको तय करना चाहिए।

अब जहां तक वजबोर्ड का सवाल है, एक तीसरे आदमी का फैसला हम सब को मानना होता है। मेरा कहना ऐसा है कि यह वेज बोर्ड की प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिए। मैं इसका डट कर विरोध करता हूं। मजदूर और

मालिक दोनों बैठ कर एक मंच बनाए सौदे का और दोनों मिल कर इसको तय करें। सरकार इसमें रह सकती है सलाहकार के रूप में। अपनी सलाह दे सकती है, निर्णय नहीं दे सकती है। जब वह दोनों मिलकर फैसले के लिए बैठें तो दोनों मिलकर तय करें, इस बात पर सरकार जोर दे, बाकी बातों पर जोर न दे। मैं यह मानता हूं कि मालिक और मजदूर दोनों का सामूहिक सौदे का एक मंच होना चाहिए और उस के अनुसार उन के झगड़े तय होने चाहिए।

हमारे देश में कुछ रेयन फैक्ट्रीज बहुत प्रगति से चल रही हैं और रेयन की काफी मांग भी है, देश के अन्दर और विदेशों में भी उसकी काफी मांग है। परन्तु सरकार ने अभी तक इन रेयन फैक्ट्रीज के बारे में कुछ ढंग से विचार नहीं किया। उनकी दशा बहुत खराब है। वहां जिस प्रकार की गैस उड़ती है उसका मजदूरों के जीवन पर किस तरह का असर पड़ता है यह आप देखें। मेरी पहली मांग है कि सरकार रेयन फैक्ट्रीज को हैवी केमिकल घोषित करे और उसके बाद मैं आशा करता हूं कि रेयन फैक्ट्रियों के अन्दर जिस प्रकार की धांधली हो रही है उसमें डिस्क्रीशन लेकर वहां के मजदूरों को जो संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है उससे लोगों को मुक्ति दिलाएं।

अब मैं दण्डकारण्य के विषय पर आता हूं। आज बहुत से ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनको स्थायी नहीं किया गया है। तमाम देश के अन्दर वर्क चार्ज के नाम पर लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं। मैं ने संजीवैया जी को आज एक उदाहरण बताया, एक समाचार पत्र का उल्लेख किया जिसमें यह समाचार था कि भाखरा नंगल बांध के चार सौ आदमी आज निकाले जा रहे हैं वर्क चार्ज के नाम पर। 21-21 साल अपनी जवानी का अमूल्य समय उन्होंने भाखरा नंगल डैम पर न्योछावर कर दिया और आज उनको वहां से निकाला जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, दूसरे स्थान पर जब उसी प्रकार का काम चल रहा है तो क्यों नहीं उनको वहां भेजा जाता? मगर वहां नई भर्ती की जा रही है। मैं नई भर्ती का विरोधी नहीं हूं। नई भर्ती होनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह जो पहले से काम कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने बीस-बीस और इक्कीस इक्कीस साल अपनी जवानी का सारा समय इसमें न्योछावर कर दिया, आज उन को बेरोजगार किया जा रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे और इस प्रकार का कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी विभाग से बेरोजगार नहीं किया जायगा। इस का वह ध्यान रखेंगे। दण्डकारण्य के अन्दर आज बहुत से ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं कि जिनकी तनख्वाह 75 रुपये है। पिछली बार जब माननीय हाथी जी इसके मंत्री थे तो उस समय काफी बातें उठाई गई थीं और उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई गई थी। लेकिन आज उस क्षेत्र में हर कर्मचारी को जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं 75 रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है। 40 रुपये एकदम कम कर दिए गए। मध्य प्रदेश दण्डकारण्य में बंगाली स्कूल के अन्दर अध्यापकों को केवल 50 रु० तनख्वाह दी जाती है और दूसरे व्यक्तियों को दूसरी दी जाती है—इतना पक्षपात क्यों?

मैं एक बात और रखना चाहता हूं—वहां एक उच्च अधिकारी हैं, जिन्होंने जाली टेण्डर, बोगस टेण्डर के नाम पर सामान खरीदा। उस नाम की कोई फर्म नहीं थी। जब इसकी एन्क्वायरी आपके विभाग में हुई तो उन्हें दोषी पाया गया, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। इसलिये कि मुख्य प्रशासक का उन पर हाथ था, उसकी उनसे साठगांठ है, इसलिये कुछ नहीं किया गया आज दण्डकारण्य के अन्दर लाखों रुपये की मशीनें आई हुई हैं, जो बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। उन के

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

पुर्जों को खोल-खोल कर, उन मशीनों को तोड़ तोड़ कर बेचा जा रहा है, इस तरह से सरकार की सम्पत्ति की हानि की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे। लाखों रुपयों का जो घुटाला वहां पर किया जा रहा है, इस गड़बड़ी को रोके।

माना कैम्प के अन्दर एक अफसर हैं, जो तानाशाह हैं। उस क्षेत्र में तीन-चार कत्ल हो चुके हैं। कोई भी यूनियन वहां अपना कार्यक्रम नहीं कर सकती, कोई भी छोटा अफसर खुल कर नहीं बोल सकता और जो बोलता है— मेरा इस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ यह आरोप है—इस अफसर ने वहां कई मर्डर्ज करवाये हैं लेकिन आज तक आपकी ओर से कोई जांच नहीं करवाई गई। जो कर्मचारी यूनियन का काम करते हैं, उनके साथ ईर्ष्या का व्यवहार किया जाता है, उसका तबादला किया जाता है—यह चीज रुकनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, आशा है सरकार उन पर अमल करेगी।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has all along been following a policy which was anti-labour, a policy favouring the employers *vis-a-vis* the working class and a policy of weakening and disrupting the trade union movement. Since the split in the Congress, has the Government changed the direction of this labour policy? That is the question. It has not, so far as the labour policy is concerned.

15.18 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the chair*]

Take for example its attitude to the question of recognition of trade unions. The procedure for determination as to which union should be recognized is not a matter of mere procedure. It involves a major principle of democratic rights of the working class in deciding as to which union should be re-organized. One decides as to who should represent the workers in collective bargaining and who should be the representative of the workers. It must be a union of the workers' own choice. So this is a question of the workers exercising their democratic right. But how is it treated by the Government? So far it has treated it as a favour conferred by the Government or by the employers which can be withdrawn under the slightest pretext. If the workers go on an illegal strike, then the recognition is liable to be withdrawn. I want to put to the Government a simple question. Does a genuine representative union of the working class cease to be representative just because the workers went on a strike? It does not. Then why do you withdraw this recognition just on that ground? I put it the other way. If a proprietor of a factory resorts to an illegal lock-out, does the Government cease to recognize him as a representative of employers? You don't. Then why do you adopt a different standard so far as the recognition of the working class is concerned? Is it because you treat the question of recognition of workmen as a favour conferred by the employer and the Government and not as a matter of his right? If it it a question of permitting the workers to select the union of their own choice, then the only way the workers can express their choice is through a ballot. There is no other way. I am saying that the Government hitherto resisted this most elementary democratic right of the workers even after 22 years of Independence. Now the Government hitherto resisted this right because the present method of verification of membership permitted thrusting down minority unions and other unions and Government-patronised unions on the unwilling majority workers. Take for example Rourkela. The HMS proved its majority repeatedly through factory elections as the representative of the workers in the plant. Yet, the management continued to recognise the INTUC Union which was in a minority..

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

SHRI UMANATH :..Only after the defeat of the Congress in Orissa, the Verification Officer revealed that HMS is the real represen-

tative and only after that it was recognised. Or take Durgapur.

Ever since 1963 we have been winning the elections in the plant there ; yet the management continued to recognise the minority INTUC union there. It was only after the defeat of the Congress in West Bengal that the verification Officer admitted that the INTUC is in a minority....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : After the defeat of Atulya Ghose.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : Guided democracy in the working class.

SHRI UMANATH : In Chittranjan loco, our union has won all the seats in the elections there. Yet only that union is recognised by the Railway Minister. Or, take the case of the Dakshin Railway Employees' Union. Our union has been winning the seats there and yet it is the minority INTUC union which is recognised there. Only minority unions are recognised. Take the case of Bhopal Heavy Engineering, a public sector undertaking. The workers there went on 100% strike to register their choice of a particular union. And yet the minority union there was recognised. In Bokaro what happened ? Even before a single worker was employed a bogus INTUC was recognised. And the management soon after opening their offices recognised the INTUC union, registered even before a single worker was employed.

To crown it all, after the September 19th strike, the P and T Directorate recognises a union even before it was formed. For that purpose it recognises a person discarded by the workers and ask him to form a union later. Thus the union was recognised even when it was not in existence, was not registered, had no office, nor office-bearers, nor any statement of account, nor any constitution nor even a membership register.

In the Audit and Accounts Department, the Comptroller and Auditor General sponsored a cadre union and recognised it when already a union is recognised as representative of all categories of the staff in the department.

Or, take the policy of de-recognition of unions. The All India Insurance Employees' Association was recognised on the ground that it organised demonstrations etc. But the recognised union in Ranchi on one occasion set fire to plant properties and later indulged in communal violence but its recognition was continued, because it was INTUC.

In Durgapur, the officials declared that the then recognised union resorted to sabotage and yet its recognition continued because it was INTUC.

In Bhilai, the recognised union office is closed and locked, its registration cancelled and yet it is continued to be recognised, because it is INTUC.

It is obvious that the Central Government hitherto suppressed the democratic right of the workers to choose the union of their choice through the ballot so as to enable them to force the minority INTUC unions on the workers.

Now, after the split in the Congress, is the present Government prepared to give up the old policy and recognise the workers' right to ballot ? Will they do so ? It does not seem to be so, because the present Government refuses to give assent to the TU recognition Bill unanimously passed by the West Bengal Assembly, because it provides for recognition by ballot. When the ruling Congress in West Bengal have voted for the ballot why does the same Congress oppose it here ? It means that the Government of India is following a dog in the manger policy. It would neither itself recognise the right to ballot, nor would it permit the State Assemblies to recognise it. I demand that the Government must give assent to the West Bengal Bill and they should themselves bring forward such a legislation at the Centre, in this very House, for the entire country.

Now, take the Government's policy *vis-a-vis* the repeated humiliation inflicted by the foreign oil companies. The one man Gokhale

[Shri Umanath]

Commission on job security has submitted its report and the Government called a tripartite meeting to discuss the recommendations. It adjourned to permit direct negotiations on the recommendations. Mentioning this, the Government, its report says, and I quote :

> "It was also agreed that, pending the tripartite negotiations and till the next tripartite meeting, the employers would maintain *status quo* with regard to work load, transfers, automation, reorganisation or amalgamation and giving of work on contract, etc."

With that they stop because the rest is a bit bitter and unpalatable. The foreign oil companies broke this *status quo* and did so in writing. They have written a letter to the Labour Ministry in writing. I quote what the Caltex management had got the cheek to write on the 24th December, 1969.

> "We trust you will kindly appreciate our inability to adhere to '*status quo*' effective immediately."

Has the Government, on the face of a foreign oil company's writing, no way to this blatant humiliation heaped on this country by the foreign oil companies ? I demand the Labour Ministry to take initiative to move the Government to nationalise these foreign oil companies and remove this blot on the sovereignty of our country.

Regarding provident fund, I demand that the interest on the deposits must be increased and if there are arrears by employers, they must be punishable with jail. That means they must be brought within the I. P. C. And substantial advance deposits must be collected from the employers as an insurance against defaults.

Now I would like to say a word about the provident fund staff. They are treated worse than those in the private sector. For the past three years, additional staff strength on the basis of their own Manual has not been sanctioned, leading to huge arrears of work. Seniority is not observed in the matter of promotion. Recently, representations of the staff in the Madras Regional office had a day's token hunger strike demanding seniority in promotions. While the Commissioner had given full pay for the hunger strikers belonging to another Union, the same Commissioner withheld the pay on this occasion because they belonged to a union not favoured by the Administration. Dirty politics of discrimination and favouritism is raising its head in this Administration as well. And I would request the hon. Labour Minister to intervene and set right things.

I would now like to submit to the hon. Labour Minister the question of Sugar Wage Board. This was appointed in 1965. It submitted its report in 1970. Now the position is that all these Central Organisations including a part of INTUC rejected unanimously the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board. And they all waited on deputation on Shri Sanjivayya and demanded that a Tripartite must be called for fresh negotiations on the question of payment of wages. But they have rejected the report. I am sorry to find that the hon. Minister has not taken any initiative to call such a conference.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The meeting is being called on the 29th of this month.

SHRI UMANATH : Thank you very much.

Coming to the Railways, there are thousands of workers who are regularly working but they are being termed 'casual' so as to reduce their wage and exploit them torturously. They have put in 15 or 20 years of service—they are regular workers doing the work regularly. In fact they are doing more work. But simply because they are called 'casual', they cannot be paid less for doing more work. I can understand a private employer doing this sort of thing. But this is happening in the Railways. I request the Labour Minister to tell the Railway Ministry that they must take them on regular rolls, they must be regularised and given all the facilities. On this if the hon.

Railway Minister does not respond, then I would request you to resign as Shri Giri did on one occasion on principle.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the Textile Corporation. When the Textile Corporation Act was passed, we raised the question of protection of service conditions of the employees. The hon. Minister assured that the service conditions would be protected. So many mills were taken over by the Textile Corporation. These have been taken over on the basis that the workers' wages would be protected. Now it seems the worker's wage is cut and there is a cut in their D.A. What is applicable to industrial undertakings is being denied to them. I want to know from Government whether the Textile Corporation is just to effect a wage cut of these workers and to deny them what is due to them? This seems to be a most horrible thing which should not be tolerated. Before the textile mills were taken over by the Textile Corporation, in fact the private employers came forward to take over them and run them. When they can do that, why should you do that? I say this because we did not accept the wage cut question. So if the Corporation takes over a mill, it must protect the rights of the workers. I request the hon. Minister to bestow his attention on this question as well.

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : श्रीमन्, यह संयोग की बात है कि कल ही हमने मेहनतकशों के नेता लेनिन की जन्मशती मनाई है और आज यहां पर मजदूरों के हितों की चर्चा करने के लिये बैठे हैं । श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करते समय सबसे बड़ी बात जो आती है वह यह है कि आखिर देश के श्रमिकों में इतना असन्तोष क्यों है ? क्या कारण है कि सारे देश में श्रमिकों के अन्दर एक नया जागरण पैदा हो रहा है और साथ ही एक असन्तोष और आक्रोश की भावना पैदा हो रही है । मैं समझता हूं इसकी बुनियाद में गये बिना, ऊपर से हम चाहे कितनी ही बातें करें, इस समस्या का कोई स्थाई हल हम नहीं ढूंढ सकते हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि पहले हम इस बात को देखें कि हमारी फिलास्फी, हमारा दर्शन चिन्तन इस बारे में क्या है ? हम इस देश में समाज को श्रम के आधार पर स्थापित करना चाहते हैं या धन की बुनियाद पर स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । पिछले बीस बाईस सालों में इस दिशा में हमने अपने मनोभावों और विचारों को स्पष्ट रूप से सामने नहीं रखा है । यही कारण है कि पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल तथा अन्य जगहों पर श्रमिकों में इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हुई है । हम इस देश में पद्मविभूषण और पद्मश्री की पदवी देते हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन के आधार पर इस प्रकार से कितने मजदूरों का हमने सम्मान किया है ? हम रोज उत्पादन की चर्चा करते हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ाने वालों का हम क्या सम्मान करते हैं ? पिछले दिन मैंने शिक्षकों के बारे में कहा था कि इस देश में शिक्षकों का कोई सम्मान नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में आज भी श्रम को सम्मान देने और श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा को स्वीकार करने की आदत हमने नहीं पैदा की है । यही कारण है कि सारे देश में श्रमिकों के अन्दर एक नया जागरण पैदा हुआ है और वे इस बात को समझने लगे हैं कि यह दौलत हम पैदा करते हैं । यह जो देश की दौलत है, खजाना है, खनिज सम्पदा है या कल-कारखाने हैं उनकी बुनियाद में हम हैं । लेकिन इस बात को न प्राइवेट सेक्टर समझ रहा है, न अफसर समझ रहे हैं और न सरकार ही समझ रही है । यही कारण है कि श्रमिकों में असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है और उसका राजनीतिक लाभ उठाया जा रहा है जोकि एक अलग बात है । लेकिन श्रमिकों में असन्तोष है, वे अपना हक मांगते हैं, समुचित वितरण मांगते हैं । मैं

[श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा]

समझता हूं श्रम मंत्रालय की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इस बात को देखें कि यह जो दौलत पैदा हो रही है उसमें श्रमिकों को उचित हिस्सा मिल रहा है या नहीं। हमने देख लिया है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में श्रमिकों में असन्तोष के कारण राजनीति बदली, केरल के अन्दर तूफान आया। उसका लाभ राजनीतिक पार्टियों क्यों न उठाएं ? जरूर उठाएंगी क्योंकि हमने इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां पैदा कर दी हैं। आज बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को इस बात से बड़ी परेशानी होती है। लेकिन हमें इसकी तह में जाना चाहिये कि आखिर यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा हो रही है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब वह समय आ गया है जबकि बड़े बड़े कल-कारखानों के अन्दर, उनके संचालन में श्रमिकों के पार्टिसिपेशन के सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिए कि मेहनत करने वाले मजदूर भी उन कारखानों के मुनाफे में समान भागीदार बनें।

बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि कामरेड उमानाथ ने अभी यूनियनों के बारे में चर्चा की लेकिन वे भूल गए कि पश्चिम बंगाल में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता की हत्या की गई यूनियन के झगड़े में। यह बहुत बड़ी कलंक की बात है जिससे पश्चिम बंगाल की एक यूनियन के कार्यकर्ता का मस्तक लज्जा से झुक जाता है कि किस तरह से पश्चिम बंगाल में मजदूरों के छूरा भोंका गया। यही कारण है कि मजदूरों में दो हिस्से हो रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं मजदूरों के हिमायती वह नहीं हैं जोकि झगड़ा डालते हैं बल्कि वे लोग हिमायती हैं जोकि मजदूरों में एकता की बात करते हैं। और दुर्भाग्य है देश का हम अपने राजनीतिक लाभों के लिये मजदूरों की एकता, जो पवित्र धरोहर है, के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं। अगर मजदूर फूट का शिकार हो गया तो इस देश में उनका साम्यवाद आ सकेगा और न समाजवाद आ सकेगा और ऐसी अराजकता पैदा होगी जिसका सम्हालना स्वयं साम्यवादियों के लिये भी मुश्किल हो जायगा।

कोई देश मेहनत के बगैर आगे नहीं बढ़ा है और अगर मजदूरों के अन्दर से मेहनत की आदत निकाल दी तो हमारा देश पनप नहीं सकता। चीन ने बेगार ली, जो हमारे राजस्थान के दरबारों में थी, मजदूरों को भी काम करना सिखाया और जो सुस्त थे उन्होंने भी काम किया। तब देशों का निर्माण हुआ है। जो मजदूरों के अन्दर से मेहनत की भावना को हटा लेते हैं और केवल राजनीतिककरण करते हैं वह देश की दौलत नहीं बढ़ा सकते, इस देश की तस्वीर नहीं बदल सकते। इसलिये मजदूर नेताओं से मैं अपील करता हूं कि वह अपनी राजनीतिक दादागीरी के लिये मजदूरों की एकता भंग न करें और उनको उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ज्यादा प्रेरित करें। इस बात पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिये कि उनको अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा मिले, और जैसी मैंने मांग की है कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, निजी क्षेत्र में और सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में भी मजदूरों का संचालन में और मिल्कियत में पार्टिसिपेशन जितनी जल्दी यह सरकार शुरू करेगी, देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था और समाज व्यवस्था उतनी ही अधिक विकसित कर सकेगी और रक्त क्रान्ति से देश को बचा सकेगी। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि भूखे का भगवान रोटी है। अगर रोटी का इन्तजाम नहीं करते तो हम को बाकी बातों के करने का कोई हक नहीं है। हमारे देश के अन्दर आज जो असंतोष है उसकी जड़ें बड़ी गहरी हैं। एक नई चेतना का उदय न केवल श्रमिक वर्ग में बल्कि पिछड़े हुए वर्ग में, मध्यम वर्ग में और सबमें हुआ है जिसका हमको आभास होना चाहिये, और आंकड़ों के चक्कर में नहीं जाना चाहिये।

एक बात जो मैं सबसे बड़ी कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आज जितने हमारे कल कारखाने हैं, उनका जो मैनेजमेंट है उसमें जो नौकरशाही है उसका मानस अभी नहीं बदला है। आज हैदराबाद के अन्दर श्री वेंकट स्वामी परेशान हैं, अफसरों का दिमाग नहीं बदला है। अगर ऐसे लोग जो ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की परम्परा में पनपे हैं, ऐसे लोग नये समाज को रचना के अन्दर हमारे लिये बाधक बन रहे हैं। ऐसे लोगों को जितनी जल्दी छुट्टी आप देंगे, चाहे वह निजी क्षेत्र में हों, सहकारिता क्षेत्र में हों या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हों, उतना ही देश के लिए हितकर होगा। आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का मजदूर भी उतना ही दुखी है जितना निजी क्षेत्र या सहकारिता क्षेत्र का। जिस तरह हम निजी क्षेत्र के मालिकों की शिकायत करते हैं, वही हालत इस नौकरशाही ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की कर दी है। हम शिकायत करते हैं कि निजी क्षेत्र के मालिक अपने मुनाफे का वितरण करने में ईमानदारी नहीं बरतते हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में यह जो हमने सफेद हाथी बैठा रखे हैं इनको भी तो मालूम होना चाहिये कि वह मालिक नहीं हैं बल्कि उन कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर, इन्जीनियर और छोटे कर्मचारी मालिक हैं। इन बड़े-बड़े आई० सी० एस० और दूसरे उच्च अफसरों को वहां पर रिहैबिलिटेट किया जाता है यही लोग वहां झगड़े कराते हैं। अगर सचमुच में यूनियन के झगड़े होते हैं तो उसके लिये जिम्मेदार यह नौकरशाही है, वही यह झगड़े पैदा करते हैं और जैसे अंग्रेजों के जमाने में फूट डालो और शासन करो की नीति चलती थी उसी तरह हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बिगाड़ने में यह नौकरशाही पार्ट ले रही है। यह यूनियन में फूट डलवाते हैं, अपनी मनमानी करते हैं और अपने भाई भतीजों को नौकरी में रखते हैं और हमारे देश का करोड़ों रुपया जो गरीब की पसीने की कमाई इनमें लगी हुई है, बरबाद हो रहा है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र जिस समय हमने बनाये थे तो इस विचार से बनाये थे कि देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी। लेकिन जब तक ऐसे लोगों को जो समाजवाद की रचना में, देश की दौलत बढ़ाने में विश्वास करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को इनमें नहीं रखेंगे, और मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन इन सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी यह योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती। प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले मजदूरों का उद्योगों में पार्टिसिपेशन चाहे न भी दे सकें, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में तो आप को उदाहरण पेश करना ही चाहिये और मजदूरों का पार्टिशिपेशन स्थापित होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने अभ्रक, कोयला और लोहा के लिये भविष्य कल्याण निधियां बनायी थीं, लेकिन उनके दफ्तर अलग-अलग हैं। उनका एकीकरण कीजिये ताकि पैसा बच सके। इसके साथ ही शीशा, जस्ता, मैंगनीज, सौफ्ट स्टोन के लिये भी कल्याण निधियां तैयार कीजिये।

हमारी बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं, जैसे बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, जिस पर काफी चर्चा यहां हो चुकी है, यह हमारे लिये अभिशाप है। और अगर हम इसको हल नहीं कर सके, अगर श्रम मंत्रालय इसके लिये कोई वातावरण नही बना सका तो देश अराजकता की ओर बढ़ेगा और बढ़ रहा है। देश की स्थिति आज बड़ी विचित्र है। राजनीतिक पार्टियां बड़ी अस्थिरता की स्थिति में चल रही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमने श्रमिकों को विश्वास में लेकर एक नये समाज की तस्वीर के साथ उनका नक्शा जोड़ दिया, उनको विश्वास में लिया, तो हम बहुत कुछ कर सकेंगे।

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने सिफारिशें की हैं, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसकी कम से कम सर्वसम्मत सिफारिशों को सरकार लागू करे। आपने वेज बोर्ड के निश्चय लिये हैं लेकिन आपने उनको पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं किया है। हमारा नौकरशाही वर्ग उनपर पूरे निश्चय के साथ काम नहीं करता है। शुगर और बिजली का आपने अभी निर्णय नहीं लिया है, लेकिन कम से कम खेतीहर मजदूरों को आर्गनाइज करने के लिये जरूर दिलचस्पी लीजिये। हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग गांवों में है जब कि हम केवल शहरों के कारखानों और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों के मजदूरों के लिये चिन्ता करते हैं। लेकिन गांवों के अन्दर लाखों करोड़ों खेतिहर मजदूर और बीच के लोग आज उतना भी प्राप्त नहीं करते जितना एक उन्नत कारखाने के अन्दर एक मजदूर प्राप्त करता है। हमको खेतिहर मजदूरों की भी चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी नहीं तो नक्सलवादी लोग उसका लाभ उठाएंगे और गांवों में जाएंगे। इसलिये अगर देश को अराजकता से बचाना चाहते हैं तो गांवों के अन्दर जिनकी चेतना अभी नहीं जागी है, जिनको संगठित करने के लिये कोई नहीं पहुंचा है उनको पहले सम्हालें, और श्रम मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक ऐसी मशीनरी तैयार की जाय जो खेतिहर मजदूरों को जमीन दे सके। नहीं तो आने वाले भविष्य में वह आपके लिये सर दर्द होंगे। और क्यों नहीं होंगे? जब आप दूसरों के लिये चिन्ता करते है तो उन लोगों ने ऐसा कौन सा पाप किया है स्वतन्त्र भारत में जिसके कारण उन्हें उनके हक नहीं दिये जाते हैं, जो आप दूसरों को देना चाहते हैं?

अन्त में एक घटना का जिक्र करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। अभी भीलवाड़ा में मूसाखान में गारनेट की जो पत्थर की खान है, जो अनधिकृत थी, उसमें सात आदमी मारे गये और उनकी लाशें अभी तक नहीं निकाली गई हैं। इसी तरह से रावतभाटा मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अणुशक्ति योजना के अन्दर तीन मजदूर मारे गये। यूनियन के अन्दर झगड़ा था और यह झगड़ा यूनियन का मैनेजमेंट के आपसी मन मुटाव और सांठगांठ का फल था। और इस तरह से मजदूरों के साथ उनकी दयनीय स्थिति का अनुचित लाभ उठाकर, यूनियन के प्रश्न को लेकर जो नौकरशाही लाभ उठा रही है सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, उसकी तरफ मुझे आशा है मंत्री महोदय जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

अन्त में एक बात और कहनी है। देश में भिक्षावृत्ति आज भी है। कलकत्ता में रिक्शा पुलर को देखकर शर्म से सिर झुक जाता है कि अब भी आदमी को आदमी खींचता है। इन सब बातों की ओर श्रम मंत्रालय को देखना पड़ेगा। और देश की इन समस्याओं को निपटाना होगा हमारी श्रम नीति आज का जो वातावरण है, देश की जो स्थिति है, आज की जो मांग है, चेतना है, उसकी रोशनी में नये सिरे से पुनर्नियोजित होनी चाहिये और उसके लिये सरकारी मशीनरी का नवीनीकरण होना चाहिये।

आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation has to deal with complicated human problems: whether these problems are in the field of labour or they are problems of unemployment or problems of rehabilitation of refugees and resettlement of displaced persons. Most of my colleagues have up till now devoted their time towards the problems of manual labour. I would like to limit my observations only to rehabilitation problems.

As I said in the beginning, this Department, of Rehabilitation has to do very significant

important, humanitarian work and I would like to place my appreciation on the record that this Department, by and large, and fairly, has done a good job. We had refugees from West Pakistan and East Pakistan and also refugees from those enclave areas which have been transferred to Pakistan, and then the Tibetan refugees, and people from Ceylon and Burma, and now the Ministry should be prepared for another influx from East Africa also. Then in 1947 and in 1965, we had the problems of displaced persons in Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. Why I mention all these things is just to emphasise what varied problems this Department has to deal with.

Now, I would come to the existing problems of the displaced persons of 1947 and 1965 in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. As far as the problems of the displaced persons of 1965 are concerned, most of the people who were uprooted have been rehabilitated both in Punjab as well as in Jammu area in Chamb-Jaurian. I would like to congratulate the Central Government and the Rehabilitation Department on the excellent work they have done in both these areas.

During the Pakistani invasion in 1947 in Jammu and Kashmir, people came from the area which is now under occupation of Pakistan. Uptill now I am not aware of the policies of the Central Government for a permanent settlement with Pakistan to get back this area from Pakistan. But it is a fact that the people who came in 1947 did not receive a fair deal from the State Government and the Centre. Their basic problem is that they are not aware whether they will ever be able to go back to their original homes and whether their original properties will ever be restored to them. They say, 22 years is not a small period to know whether a particular family would go back to their original home or whether their claims will be settled, just as the claims of people who came from West Pakistan in 1947 have been settled and they have been rehabilitated. Now, these people do not demand immediate compensation or immediate settlement of their claims. They only demand that since 22 years have already passed, they cannot wait any longer because they will forget whatever memory they have about their properties which are now in that area which is under Pakistan occupation. They demand, let the State Government register their claims. There are only two possibilities. If fortunately that area is restored back to us, naturally we want these people to go back to their original homes and get back their original properties. I am sure by this time Pakistan has destroyed all traces of evidence about the properties of these people who have come over to this side in 1947. The only alternative now left is, let the State Government at the initiative and with the consent of the Centre register their claims, whatever the final outcome may be, whether these people have to be given compensation on a similar basis as people from West Pakistan were given or they are to be asked to go back to their homes, so that there may be some record available and unnecessary litigation can be avoided at that time.

It is a fact that keeping in view the plight of these people, the Central Government came to their rescue and gave them ex-gratia grants. The people who were living in urban areas were given Rs. 3500 and persons who were allotted land were given Rs. 1000 and asked to settle on that land. Rs. 2500 was deducted as cost of the land. Now the problem is, the land on which these people were resettled is mostly either Government land or evacuee land. In Jammu and Kashmir State if a local inhabitant is allotted government land, no price is charged from him; it is allotted to him free of cost. Now the grievance of these people is that while the people who settled in the urban areas have got the full grant, these people were deprived of Rs. 2,500 which was deducted from them as the cost of the land.

I am aware that the Jammu and Kashmir Government have examined this case but they said that they will not be able to do anything without the help of the Centre. I am raising this point here because the Central Government directly comes into the picture as it was a party to the decision about the scale of allotment of land. At that time the Joint Rehabilitation Board consisted of the representatives of the army, Jammu and Kashmir State and the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation and that

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

Board decided the scale of land to be allotted to these persons. Firstly it was decided as 8 acres of abhi land and 12 acres of khuski land. Later on it was reduced to 4 acres of abhi land and 6 acres of khuski land. Even after this reduction sufficient land is not available to make this scale fully complete. These people rightly say : you promised us this scale after considering all the aspects, all the problems which the Central and State Government have to face ; now, if the government is not in a position to give us land, give us compensation in the form of cash. The State Government say that they would not be able to do anything without the help of the Central Government.

This is one of the important problems. I would not like to mention all the problems because some of them are very minor and there is not sufficient time at my disposal to go into the details. I would like to emphasize upon the Central Minister that these are significant problems which have been pending from 1947. Unfortunately, whoever comes as Chief Minister or prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir always puts this problem in the shelf and never gives it the importance which is due to it. Recently, twice there had been agitation by these people. In order to avoid any further agitation in the future, I would urge upon the Central Rehabilitation Minister that he should personally get in touch with them and see that all the problems are sorted out as early as possible.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants. I am happy that Shri Sanjivayya is now heading this Ministry, assisted by his able and enthusiastic colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. I have got great hopes in both of them and I am confident that they will be kind enough to spare their time to look into the problems of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State.

**SHRI KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to participate in the debate on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, for which the amount of approximately Rs. 30 crores and 70 lakhs has been asked. Though I commend the separate institutional set-up for labour welfare in the Central Government, I have to say that the labour problem is a State subject. If power are delegated to the State Governments, the State Labour Welfare Ministers will be able to settle the labour problems expeditiously.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be a concurrent subject.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : In a changed climate, the Labour Minister has assumed new responsibilities. I request the honourable Minister to review the problems of labour thoroughly and formulate good schemes for their welfare. There is need to bring amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, if the Government want to make it a purposeful legislative measure. Now, the agreements arrived at through conciliation and negotiation cannot be implemented with statutory backing. It is very necessary to amend the Industrial Disputes Act so that the conciliation proceedings can be implemented with legal force.

Recently in Madras there was a conference of the Southern States Labour Welfare Ministers in which our Chief Minister and the leader of DMK party, Kalaignar, Karunanidhi has made some very good suggestions. I request the hon'ble Labour Minister to examine them earnestly. The National Labour Commission has recommended that Section 2 (a) of Industrial Disputes Act should be amended, by which the State Governments will be empowered to settle the disputes that arise in the public sector undertakings of Central Govrnment located in the States. In the wake of Industrial disputes, the law and order problem becomes a serious issue. Law and order is a State subject but the responsibility to resolve the industrial disputes rests on the Central Government. Till the disputes are settled amicably the State Government is very much concerned with the maintenance of law and order. I suggest that the Industrial Disputes Act should be so amen-

**The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

ded as to enable the State Governments to intervene and settle these disputes quickly before they take a worst turn disrupting the law and order in the State.

All of us are aware that the labour is being exploited by the political parties for their own ends. So far as DMK party is concerned, we have a scientific approach to labour problems. As expostulated by our Chief Minister, we will fight for our rights and at the same time extend our hands of friendship for establishing cordial relations. I take this opportunity to state categorically that we will not hesitate to launch a struggle, if necessary, for the realisation of the rights of labour and settling the labour disputes peacefully.

The Railways are an industrial undertaking and it is regrettable that the Railway Labour has not been brought under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should amend the Industrial Disputes Act in order to extend it to railway labour also.

The hon. Minister of Labour should not feel that the Employees Provident Fund scheme is meant only for particular industries. This scheme should cover all the industrial units and factories in our country.

The Employees Provident Funds Act and the scheme do not cover the labour employed in the public sector undertakings. I am sorry to state that the Central Government have not come forward to extend the provisions of the Act and the scheme to the labour engaged in their own Industrial units. The same is the case with Railway labour also. For the past 11 years the Railway Board and the Labour Ministry are negotiating and holding consultation about the feasibility of introducing the scheme in the Railways. I request the Minister to expedite its introducing in the Railways.

16 hrs.

Another very important issue has been raised by our Chief Minister. He has emphatically stressed the need for the Central Government to introduce necessary legislation in the Parliament to give effect to the suggestion that gratuity scheme should be initiated in all the units and factories in the country. I am sure that the hon'ble Minister will do the needful in the matter because it concerns with labour welfare.

I would like to suggest that State Labour welfare fund should be created in all the States. Tamil Nadu Government has introduced the scheme by allocating Rs. 5 lakhs. But it will not be possible to implement the scheme effectively with this amount. I demand that the Central Government should offer Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs as matching grant to the State Governments so that this labour welfare fund can be created in all the States.

Our Chief Minister as also the State Labour Welfare Minister have brought to the notice of the Central Minister some important issues regarding Employees State Insurance Corporation. Though this scheme was introduced in 1955, it is not being implemented properly. Except to the workers who got insured and became members of this Corporation, this Corporation do not extend the amenities to all their families. In 1967-68, the industrial workers contributed approximately Rs. 12.44 crores. The contribution from the employers was 13.64 crores. The total number of insured workers was 37.1 lakhs. It is really pitiable that all these people have not been able to derive full benefit from this organisation. But in a meeting held on 17-9-69 the Corporation decided to put a ceiling of 50 rupees on the medical benefits extended to an employee. They issued a regulation stating that any expenditure over and above this Rs. 50 per annum per employee should be borne by the State Government. The Tamil Nadu Government is in fact spending Rs. 61 per employee per annum. The State Government has to incur approximately Rs. 75 lakhs annually on this score. I make a fervent plea to the Central Government that they should get this ceiling of Rs. 50/- as fixed by the Corporation revoked. It is a heavy burden on the State exchequer. In this regard I would refer to another point also. Recently, in Coimbatore and Madurai two hospitals have been constructed under the scheme by the State Govern-

[Shri Kiruttinan]

ment. The State Government has to incur Rs. 36 lakhs annually to maintain these two hospitals. In addition, the State Government has already proceeded with the work at the estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs in the construction of buildings. Suddenly the Corporation instructed that the State Government should forthwith stop further construction. The State Government cannot now proceed with this work unless this order is revised.

In 1966, a committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Pattabhi Raman, in their report stated that the State Governments were not adopting helpful attitude for the successful functioning of this Corporation; the required land for construction of building was also not made available by them. Smarting under that allegation, the Tamil Nadu Government acquired expeditiously the required acreage of land and schemes for construction of buildings were also drawn up speedily. Suddenly all this work has now been stopped by this Corporation. The labour has also contributed their share, but their requirement of medical benefit has not been met yet. If the situation worsens, I am afraid that there will be a revolution in Tamil Nadu and the responsibility to tackle it will be that of the State Government. The Central Government should ensure that the Tamil Nadu Government is not put in such a serious and embarrassing situation.

All of us are unanimously of the view that unemployment is a gigantic problem. It is high time that the Central Government formulate some worthwhile schemes to solve this menacing problem. As pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Xavier, the amount of Rs. 9 crores now being spent for developing Hindi could perhaps be more fruitfully spent in solving this unemployment problem. The retirement age originally was 55 years and at the time of Chinese war it was raised to 58 years. I do not know why it has not been brought back to 55 years. I am of the view that the retirement age should be 55 years.

All the vacancies that occur in the Government offices should be immediately communicated to the Employment Exchanges. We should see that the officers in high positions do not keep these posts unfilled till some of their own kith and kin suddenly spring from somewhere seeking jobs. The Employment Exchange Officer should be empowered to fill these vacancies directly. I understand there are any number of vacancies in the nationalised banks. Without allowing the agents of the banks to fill up these vacancies with men of their choice, these should be filled up through the Employment Exchanges.

In the matter of rehabilitation of refugees, the Central Government has not been much of a help to the State Government. For refugees from Pakistan the Central Government took energetic steps in the matter of giving compensation. I am sorry to state that the same degree of enthusiasm has not been shown in the case of refugees from Burma for getting their compensation claims sanctioned. How can I agree that the Burmese Government is friendly towards India, when they have not agreed to pay the compensation for the properties left by the refugees there? I would request the Central Government to take up the issue of compensation with the Burmese Government for the properties left by the refugees there and see that they get it quickly.

Recently, the Central Government has issued a directive to the State Govervments that 25% of the loans—the loan amount runs into crores of rupees—which could not be recovered from the refugees should be borne by the State Government. The financial position of the State Government is known to the Minister and I say that this 25% should be borne by the Central Government. The loans which could not be recovered should also be written off completely.

A refugee is given Rs. 1250 and Rs. 2500 as loan for constructing houses in rural and urban areas respectively. This is quite inadequate. I request the Government that Rs. 5000 should be given for houses in urban areas and Rs. 2500 in rural areas.

Now, the refugees from Ceylon are disembarked at Dhanushkodi and then brought in the interior. The construction of Dhanush-

kodi Pier has been completed. In the last cyclone the railway line connecting Dhanushkodi and Pamban was washed away. It is very essential to relay the line if we want to bring these refugees into the country without heavy expenditure. I request the Minister of Labour to take up this matter with the Railway Minister at his personal level by writing a letter and see that through his good offices this railway line connecting Dhanushkodi and Pamban is reconstructed expeditiously. With these words I conclude.

श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी (सिद्दिपेट) : सभापति महोदय, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज पर मुझसे पहले कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। हमारे देश के मजदूरों की समस्याओं वगैरह के बारे में विचार करने के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल से एक नैशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर बिठाया गया था। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ चुकी है, मगर हमें अभी तक मालूम नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट उसके सुझावों के बारे में क्या कर रही है। इस बारे में मतभेद हो सकता है। मगर यह बात कहां तक मुनासिब है कि इतने लाख रुपया उस कमीशन पर खर्च करने के बाद भी उसकी सिफारिशों पर कोई कार्यवाही न की जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह जल्द से जल्द उस कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्ज को इम्पलीमेंट करने की कोशिश करें।

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

हमारे देश में बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। लेकिन कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज में आज भी वेज बोर्ड का नाम तक नहीं है। पहले जब श्री संजीवैया लेबर मिनिस्टर थे, तो कुछ वेज बोर्ड बने थे। मगर हाल ही में यह सुना गया है कि अब आईन्दा कोई वेज बोर्ड नहीं बनने वाला है। जब हमारे देश के मजदूरों की इतनी बुरी हालत है और जब आज भी कई फैक्टरियों में 75 रुपये से ज्यादा वेज नहीं दी जाती है, तो इस सूरत में वेज बोर्ड का बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर सरकार वेज बोर्ड बनाने का एलान नहीं करना चाहती है, तो कम से कम नैशनल कमीशन ने इस बारे में जो सुझाव दिये हैं, अगर सरकार इन पर अमल करने की कोशिश करे, तो मुनासिब होगा।

ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के कर्ता-धर्ता आज भी ब्रिटिश जमाने की नीति पर चल रहे हैं। ब्रिटिशर्ज चले गये, मगर उनका दिमाग आज भी यहां पर काम कर रहा है। हमारी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज के व्यवस्थापक आज भी वर्कर्ज को दबाने और उनके सम्बन्ध में डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी पर चल रहे हैं। हैदराबाद में, रामचन्द्रपुरम में भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज में लगभग छः हजार वर्कज और सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्ड, आई० डी० पी० एल०, में लगभग चार हजार वर्कर्ज काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा वहां और भी बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। उनके मैनेजमेंट्स में से शायद एक-आध अच्छा और प्रो-लेबर हो, लेकिन नब्बे परसेंट पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज के मैनेजमेंट्स की एन्टी-लेबर एक्टिविटीज हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट न हो, कोई यूनियन न बने और अगर कोई यूनियन बने, तो डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी से उसको काम न करने दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि जितना विक्टिमाइजेशन पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, उतना और कहीं नहीं है। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो विक्टिमाइजेशन होता है, वह प्राईवेट सेक्टर में भी नहीं होता है। मैं कई यूनियनों का प्रेजिडेंट हूं और मैं देखता आ रहा हूं कि काफी जगह ऐसा हो रहा है।

मैं समझता हूं कि सेंट्रल लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में इफेक्टिव नहीं है। इसकी वजह यह मालूम होती है कि उसके हाथ में कुछ नहीं है; जो कुछ है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथ में है। जब कभी मजदूर तंग आकर

[श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी]

स्ट्राइक पर जाते हैं, तो यहां के लेबर मिनिस्टर साफ कहते हैं कि यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। हम सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं, मगर वर्कर्ज के लिए सोशलिज्म की बात कोई नहीं करता है।

आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की इंडस्ट्रीज में और पब्लिक सेक्टर की हो अलग अलग इंडस्ट्रीज में वेजिज में बहुत डिसपैरिटी है। उस डिसपैरिटी को खत्म करने के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने आज तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। उदाहरण के लिए भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज और सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्ज, आई० डी० पी० एल० की वेजिज में 35 रुपये का डिफरेंस है। जब मजदूर इस डिसपैरिटी को खत्म करवाने के लिए आन्दोलन करते हैं, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि मंत्री महोदय कोई तरीका निकालें कि देश में कम से कम पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का स्केल आफ वेज एक हो जाये। और उन लोगों को इस झगड़े में नहीं आना चाहिए। मैं बड़े अफसोस के साथ बताना यह चाहता हू कि मैं काफो दिनों से इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर चिल्ला रहा हूं, चोख रहा हू कि हैदराबाद में आज 46 दिन हो गए हैं स्ट्राइक को चलते हुए और सेंट परसेंट स्ट्राइक है 46 दिनों से। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में हो सकता है कि इसका नम्बर दूसरा लगे। इतनी लम्बी इतनी बड़ो स्ट्राइक वहां पर चल रही है और वहां पर वहां की लेबर मिनिस्ट्री कुछ नहीं कर रही है। हम आए यहां पर सेंट्रल लेबर मिनिस्टर के पास। उन्होंने साफ यह कह दिया कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। हमने फिर पुकार की कि नहीं साहब आप भी इसमें आते हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में ढाई करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है तो आज आप सेंट्रल लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं, इसको आपको टेक अप करना चाहिये और मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिए, कंसर्न्ड मिनिस्टर्ज की मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिए। तब उन्होंने मिनिस्टरों से बात करने की कोशिश की, वहां के आफिशियल्स से भी बात करने की कोशिश की। मैंने सुना है कि आफिशियल्स ने कह दिया है कि साहब, इसमें स्टेट पालिटिक्स है। आप मेहरबानी करके इंटरफियर मत कीजिए। स्टेट पालिटिक्स कौन खेल रहा है? पब्लिक सेक्टर के आफिशियल्स खेल रहे हैं। स्टेट पालिटिक्स इसमें क्या है? वहां जब 25 रुपये देने का वादा किया गया है, 35 रुपये का डिफरेंस है, हमने कहा कि 5 कम दो हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल और अदर पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्ज से, कोई परवाह नहीं। लेकिन वह नहीं मानते हैं। वहां का चेयरमैन चाहता है कि यह यूनियन क्रश हो जाय चाहे पांच करोड़ का नुकसान हो जाय या दस करोड़ का नुकसान हो जाय। मगर हमतो मानने वाले नहीं हैं। हम तो इसको क्रश करके बैठेंगे। यह एटीट्युड हमारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के आफिशियल्स का है। तो मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सोशलिज्म का नारा सही है? अगर सही है तो वहां साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूर और उनके डिपेंडेंट मिल कर 15 हजार हो जाते हैं, यह लोग 46 दिन से स्ट्राइक पर हैं। क्या हमारा सोशलिज्म यही बताता है कि गवर्नमेंट की पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग होने पर भी मसला टस स मस न हो? मैं आखिर में कह देना चाहता हूं कि, यूनियन का प्रेसीडेंट होने की हैसियत से नहीं, बल्कि पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर होने की हैसियत से और प्रेसीडेंट की हैसियत से मैं यह डिसाइड कर चुका हूं, 46 दिन तक साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूर और उनके डिपेंडेंट एड़ियां घिसते रहें और वहां का चेयरमैन सूरत झुका कर वह आवें तब उन्हें लेना चाहता है, उसके पहले नहीं लेना चाहता है, तो इससे

बेहतर मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस रूलिंग कांग्रेस में रहकर, मैं इसको छोड़ने वाला नहीं हूं, पर मैं एक दिन और देखूंगा और परसों प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घर के सामने जाकर बैठूंगा, देखूंगा किस तरह से यह सेटिलमेंट नहीं होता है। क्या मजाक है यह ? सोशलिज्म का गाना गाते हैं और मजदूरों को कुचलना चाहते हैं। मजदूर मांग करते हैं, कोई अजनबी मांग नहीं है, दूसरी अंडरटेकिंग्स में जितना दे रहे हो उससे पांच कम दो, वह कोई ज्यादा नहीं मांग रहे हैं लेकिन चेयरमैन पालिटिक्स लाता है और पालिटिक्स लाकर मजदूरों को कुचलना चाहता है। तो यह जुल्म की बात है। बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है और मैंने जिस तरह से एलान किया है, इससे पहले मैं बैठना चाहता था। लेकिन हमारे संजीवैया जी ने कहा कि इतना बड़ा ऐक्शन आप मत लीजिए। आप ठहर जाइए। मैं उनके कहने पर दस दिन तक ठहरा रहा। आज दस दिन हो गए। .....(**व्यवधान**)......

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। फेमिली पेंशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। लाखों मजदूर हमारे देश में काम करते हैं। बजट में फेमिली पेंशन के बारे में एनाउंसमेंट किया गया है। मगर मैं नहीं समझता कि यह भी वैसा ही नारा है जैसा दूसरे नारे कई लग चुके हैं। मेरी ख्वाहिश है संजीवैया साहब से कि वह इसके ऊपर ध्यान देंगे और जल्दी से जल्दी अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

ई० एस० आई० की स्कीम के अन्दर लाखों रुपया मजदूरों का लिया जा रहा है और वह वहां जाते हैं डिस्पेंसरी में तो कह देते हैं, दवा नहीं है। कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए ? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने ऐक्ट बनाया है। एक-एक स्टेट से पचास-पचास हजार रुपया लिया है। आन्ध्र से पचास हजार रुपया लिया है। और जहां मजदूर अपना कांट्रब्यूशन देते हैं ई० एस० आई० को वहां वह जाते हैं तो कह दिया जाता हैं, दवा नहीं है, इंजेक्शन नहीं है तो मुझे लगता है कि ऐसी स्कीम को चलाने के बजाय बेहतर है आप यह एलान कर दें कि हम बन्द करते हैं। अगर चलाना है तो ठीक तरह से चलाइए ताकि मजदूरों को दवा मिल सके।

अब कांस्ट्रक्शन लेबर है। कांस्ट्रक्शन लेबर हमारे देश में जानवरों से बदतर है। मुझसे पहले के एक दोस्त ने कहा है, हमारे हैदराबाद की एक मिसाल में आपको देता हूं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट महबूबनगर आन्ध्र में है, वहां से लाखों मजदूरों को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ले जाते हैं। जैसे जानवरों का कांट्रेक्ट होता है, उसी तरह से उनका कांट्रेक्ट किया जाता है, उनको खरीदा जाता है। कांट्रैक्टर हजारों रुपये देता है बीच वालों की ओर ले जाता है। उनका खाना देखेंगे तो बहुत बुरी तरह से खाना दिया जाता है। तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कांस्ट्रक्शन लेबर के लिए कुछ सोचना चाहिए। कोई बड़ा डैम बना, नागार्जुन सागर डैम बना, पचास हजार मजदूर मिलकर बनाए, डैम खत्म हो गया, सब घर को वापस कर दिए गए। इन लोगों की रक्षा के लिए हमारी सेंट्रल लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ न कुछ तो करना चाहिए। आज हमारे मजदूर जो फैक्ट्रीज में आते हैं उनको सारे के सारे प्रिविलेजेज मिल जाते हैं। मगर कांस्ट्रक्शन लेबर जो 18-20 लाख है उसके लिए कुछ होना चाहिए।

इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ में दोबारा सिंथेटिक फैक्ट्री की 46 दिन की स्ट्राइक जो चल रही है उस बारे में लेबर मंत्री जी को अपनी ओर से यह साफ करना चाहता हूं कि आपकी सेंट्रल लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की भी

[श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी]

जिम्मेदारी है, आप हट नहीं सकते उससे। आप कंसन्र्ड मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाइए और कल कुछ न कुछ तस्फिया कीजिए, वरना मैं जाकर परसों से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के घर के सामने हंगर स्ट्राइक शुरू कर रहा हूं।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): This is the Lenin Centenary year and I am very happy to congratulate Government on observing it. At the same time, I would like to remind them that by observing this centenary, Government or their Ministers cannot substantiate their affection, love and sympathy for the working class for whom Lenin sacrificed his life.

Within the very short time at my disposal, I want to highlight some points which are very important. The questions of arbitration, Pay Commission and Wage Boards are everywhere. But I want to point out what has happened to the Wage Board on Sugar, Road Transport and Electricity. Four years after being set up, the Wage Board comes out with certain recommendations. By that time, the workers by their own struggle have got far more than what the Wage Board has recommended. This will show how bogus the whole thing has turned out to be. Workers are not going to be benefited by such Wage Boards, Pay Commissions or arbitration machinery. When the Wage Boards were set up, they go through the problems of the workers. But these are not unknown; it is known to everyone what the problems are. About the Central Government employees, an announcement has been made that a Pay Commission will soon be appointed. But I fail to understand what a Pay Commission can do. At best, it can only recommend a need-based minimum, and leave the other matters to bipartite discussions in between the labour and management. In the 15th Indian Labour Conference in 1957 the norms were laid down and the only duty of the Pay Commission is to be to quantify these norms and nothing else. I demand of the Government to leave the slogans of Pay Commission and Wage Board which they are bringing in to evade problems of the working people. The Pay Commission may fix the need-based minimum wage by bipartite meetings between the management and the workers the scales of pay should be decided.

My complaint is not against the private employers alone but it is against the Government also. I believe the Government is depriving its labour to the maximum. The total emoluments paid by the engineering industry at Bombay comes to Rs. 245. In Jamshedpur it is Rs. 200. In Bangalore the engineering industry pays a total emolument of Rs. 185. In Calcutta the large units pay Rs. 190 and the small units Rs. 160. I can give you detailed particulars. Everywhere you will find that the total emoluments for the lowest worker is between Rs. 180 and Rs. 200, but in the railways the total emoluments of the lowest employee is Rs. 141. It is a matter of shame. It is the biggest industry, a vital industry giving a fat amount to the public exchequer, and in that industry as also in other Central Government establishments, it is the lowest that the Government is paying to its staff. Therefore, I demand, that if the Government cannot immediately pay the need-based minimum wage according the agreement reached in the tripartite meeting of the 15th Indian Labour Conference, they should pay at least what the private sector industries are paying to their workers.

I have heard the speech of my hon. friend Shri Umanath. I agree with him on one point, about the recognition of trade unions. I do not want to go into details, but the Government's attitude is very partisan. In the Bhilai steel plant the INTUC union of my hon. friend Shri K. N. Pandey has not been submitting its annual returns for the last three years, but the recognition and registration of that union has not been touched. If it had been the AITUC, HMS or UTUC, the story would have been different. I quite agree that recognition should be given to the trade unions on the basis of referendum by the workers. If the majority of the workers by secret ballot want some union to be recognised, Mr. Sanjivayya or Mr. Azad has no business to intervene and to poke his nose.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Our noses are very short, not so long as to poke into them.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I would like to say that the workers of this country are undergoing a severe crisis. Some people are using very sympathetic words towards the working people, but in practice they are doing great harm to the working class. A telegram was received by me yesterday from Shri Kalyan Roy, Member of the Rajya Sabha, which reads :

> "Armed mob led by CPM attacked Laskar Bandh Colliery near Durgapur bombs and killed Powhiri Singh CPI supporter today stop similar attacks by CPM on workers of Karanani Nimcha and other coalmines in Raniganj Police Station stop—"
>
> "CPM getting support from top police officers of Asansol Sub-Division. Stop. Situation serious Intervention requested Kalyan Roy, MP."

I want to put this question to those friends. They talk very big about the working people ; they talk very big about Lenin. I want to ask them : by killing a worker by another worker, how far are they serving the cause of the working people ? How far are they serving the cause of the working people by splitting the workers' trade union ? Everybody in this country knows that the AITUC is the only organisation which has got the sanction of the majority of the working class, the working people, of this country. Is that organisation going to be split only to fulfil the political ends of certain political parties ? I want to put it to them with all the emphasis at my command that they must think twice. By talking about the workers, they cannot defend the working people. Similarly, by splitting the trade union of the workers, they cannot make themselves friends among the working people. If they think deeply, they will realise that they are acting inimically to the cause of the working people.

At the same time, I would like to point out a very serious thing. If a Minister makes a commitment in this House, we take it that the thing is done. Now a, Minister, and not only a Minister but no less a person than Shri Jagjiwan Ram, who is the President of the Congress (R), made an announcement in this House, on the floor of this Lok Sabha, that in connection with the Jamshedpur strike nobody would be victimised in any shape. But I wish to point out that it is a matter of shame that Tata has flouted the orders, and 22 people have been removed from their service. It is up to the Congress (R) party, the ruling party, to save the face of Shri Jagjiwan Ram. Unless the Government has confidence and unless it relies on the working class, it will not get courage to fight out Tatas, who have flouted the Government orders. The Government have failed to fulfil their commitment made in this regard. It is not only the question of commitment not having been fulfilled the working class as a whole will lose faith in the Government, if such assurances .... (*Interruption*). They will have to choose, the Government will have to choose between Tata and the workers.

My hon. friend on the other side said that by giving the slogan of socialism, they want to prove that they are socialists. I say that they will have to prove it by implementing it in practice. I know why Mr. Giri resigned as Labour Minister. Everybody knows. So, I say that anti-labour policy pursued by this Government should be changed. They are talking of collective bargaining.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I have taken only seven minutes. I have 12 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have two minutes more.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I shall finish soon. They are talking of collective bargaining, and at the same time, they are bringing in adjudication to ban strikes.

Now, regarding casual labour and contract labour working in the railways, some hon. Members have already spoken about this aspect. I want to say that in the railways,

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

2,20,000 daily rated workers have been working as casual and contract labour. This Labour Ministry cannot compel the Railway Ministry to implement the labour laws, if they cannot force the Railway Ministry to adhere to its instructions, to implement the Industrial Disputes Act,— I would request the Labour Minister to leave the Ministry. Either he should leave it or he should get the labour laws implemented. If any Ministry is not adhering to the instructions and is not implementing the labour laws in his department, he should face the dire consequences.

How is the casual labour working? They are working more than the permanent labour. But unfortunately they are not given the simple benefit of the authorised scales of pay. They are neither given that benefit nor are they covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act of 1952. They are not given the benefit of the Railway Provident Fund Scheme. They do not get the railway medical facilities either. Before I conclude, I would like to point out that on the 20th I addressed a meeting at the Keventers. Not only Members of Parliament but Ministers and their children are fond of Keventers ice cream. Unfortunately, in this organisation which is owned by Dalmia, out of 500 workers, 168 permanent workers and 60 temporary workers have been served with notice of retrenchment. They submitted a memorandum to Mr. Sanjivayya, but I do not know what has been the fate of that memorandum. I told them, in Delhi, within a furlong from Parliament and from Mr. Sanjivayya's house, if these 168 permanent and 60 temporary workers are going to lose their jobs and the bread is going to be snatched away from their children, we will see that no Minister and their children are allowed to live peacefully and happily. Sir, they are creating the Naxalities by the policy of the Government. In the Executive Committee of the Congress Party, they are thinking much about the Naxalites. Who are creating Naxalites? It is the anti-labour policy of the Government which is creating Naxalites. If these 228 workers are out of job, what else would they do? They will all become Naxalites. For that, your Government and the Labour Ministry will be responsible and none else.

With these words, I issue a warning to Government. Let them take up the case of Keventers workers. Let them persuade Dalmia. It is no good submitting before Dalmias, Birlas or Tatas. You go ahead and carry on. The people are behind you. When the clarion call was given by the Prime Minister, people responded to it. The people are with you. In Kerala, the Ruling Congress has won one seat in the bye-election recently. Don't submit to Dalmias, Tatas and Birlas. Look to the interest of the working class. Do something for the working class.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For the past two days, 70,000 workers of Birla Mills are on strike protesting against the shifting of the offices from Calcutta. While replying, the Minister may kindly touch upon that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, will be speaking at 5 O'clock. You be present at that time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I may not be here at that time. That is why I have made this request.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंवला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं इस सदन में श्रम और श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं तो मेरा दिल, दिमाग और मेरी आत्मा देश के उन करोड़ों मजदूरों तक जाती है जो सारे देश में खेतों में काम कर रहे हैं, देश के उन करोड़ों मजदूरों के पास पहुंचती है जोकि चाय बागानों में और कोयला खानों में काम कर रहे हैं और एक नरक का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि उनके लिए कानून बने हैं, और श्रम के कानून बने हैं लेकिन मैं आज कह सकती हूं कि कभी उन कानूनों को देखें, ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के बनाये हुए रूल्स ऐंड रेगुलेशन्स के अनुसार वहां पर काम हो रहा है। आजादी के बाद जो कानून बने उनमें से यदि एक को भी मूल्यांकन किया जाता, एक की भी

छानबीन की जाती तो आप समझते और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते कि संविधान की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को जो सुरक्षा मिली हुई है उसकी कोई भी छाप उनमें नहीं है। हम सभी ने मिलकर जो समाजवाद की घोषणा की है उसकी कोई भी छाप उनमें नहीं है। उनकी धाराओं, उपधाराओं और उसके अन्तर्गत बने हुए नियमों में जो सुरक्षा प्रदान की गई है वह सरकार को, सरकार के अफसरान को प्रदान की गई है जोकि उनके अन्दर भरे पड़े हैं या उन उद्योगपतियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान की गई है जिनके नीचे कि वे बेचारे काम करते हैं, जिनके संस्थानों में वे काम करते हैं।

समाजवाद के ऊपर बहुत कुछ कहा गया। आज असमानता किस में है? असमानता के स्तर पर कौन है? आज बेचारा मजदूर दबा हुआ है, पिछड़ा हुआ है। अगर इस देश में उसके लिए कुछ नहीं है तो फिर केवल समाजवाद की दुहाई देने से समाजवाद आना असम्भव है। मैं मानती हूं कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लागू होने से इस देश की धन दौलत बढ़ी है लेकिन जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कोई दिशा नहीं दी गई उसी प्रकार से हमारे देश की क्या श्रम नीति हो, उस पर कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया। आज तक यह निश्चय नहीं हुआ कि श्रम की परिभाषा क्या होगी, श्रम का क्लासिफिकेशन क्या होगा? श्रम का इस देश की उत्पादकता में कितना अंश और कितना महत्व होगा? बड़े जोश के साथ नेशनल लेबर कमीशन की स्थापना हुई और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की। तीन साल में 35 लाख रुपया खर्च करने के बाद पांच सौ पृष्ठों का लगभग तीन सौ रिकमेन्डेशन्स के साथ में प्रतिवेदन उपस्थित किया गया। उसके चेयरमैन एक न्यायाधीश थे। वे बहुत योग्य और निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति थे—इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उस प्रतिवेदन को देखने के बाद निराशा हुई। हरएक प्रगतिशील व्यक्ति जिसे जरा भी मजदूरों के साथ कुछ लगाव है, उसको निराशा हुई। मुझे मालूम नहीं श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय जी को निराशा हुई या नहीं, वे हमारे प्रान्त के लेबर लीडर हैं। लेकिन जरा भी जिसमें प्रगतिशीलता है उसे उस प्रतिवेदन को देखकर बहुत निराशा हुई। कमीशन ने अपना एक जुडीशियल तरीका अख्तियार किया। वादी, प्रतिवादी की तरह से लोगों के एविडेन्स लिए और निष्पक्ष रूप से अपने फैसले दिए। परन्तु आज का मजदूर न्याय नहीं चाहता, आज का मजदूर फैसला नहीं चाहता बल्कि आज का मजदूर अपना हक चाहता है, अपने बुनियादी अधिकार चाहता है जोकि उसको आजादी के युग में भी नहीं मिले और जोकि उसे मिलने ही चाहिए। आपने उसको राजनीतिक अधिकार दिये लेकिन आर्थिक अधिकारों से उसे वंचित रखा, बहुत दूर रखा। राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की जो मुख्य सिफारिशें थीं जिन्हें सारी की सारी उन्होंने स्वीकार किया परन्तु उनपर भी अपना खुला स्पष्टीकरण नहीं रखा। मिसाल के तौर पर श्रम संगठनों का क्या महत्व है। मैं समझती हूं कि देश के अन्दर श्रम संगठनों ने बहुत कुछ काम किया है। मजदूरों के अन्दर आज जो चेतना और जागृति पैदा हुई है वह इन मजदूर संगठनों का ही फल है। यद्यपि कभी-कभी उन मजदूर संगठनों ने राजनीतिक हथकंडे भी अपनाये हैं, कभी-कभी मजदूरों को नाराज भी किया है और उद्योगपतियों का साथ भी दिया है लेकिन फिर भी मैं कह सकती हूं कि श्रम संगठनों का बहुत कुछ योगदान रहा है। परन्तु इस पर श्रम आयोग ने कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की है। इसी तरह से सारे देश के कानूनों और नियमों में एकरूपता होनी चाहिए क्योंकि आज देश में हर जिले और हर जगह पर दो सेक्टर—पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर काम कर

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

रहे हैं और वहां पर मजदूरों में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है—आप उसको देखिये और सुनिये। इसी प्रकार से एक और सिफारिश कितनी दकियानूसी और प्रतिक्रियावादी है, अनिवार्य सेवा के नाम पर कि मजदूर स्ट्राइक, हड़ताल नहीं कर सकते। कौन इसको स्वीकार करेगा? कौन इस अधिकार को छिनवाने के लिये तैयार होगा? आप देश का नक्शा बनाने के लिए, श्रमिकों की बुनियाद पर इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए उसके इस बुनियादी अधिकार को लेना चाहते हैं जोकि उनके जीवन और मरण का प्रश्न है। मैं इस बात को मानती हूं कि बंगाल में जो अगस्त में हड़ताल हुई उससे जूट मिलों में 8 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ, 16 दिन की जो हड़ताल चाय बागानों में हुई उससे 4.8 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ और 9 करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान हुआ, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट भी रुका। लेकिन फिर भी मैं पूछती हूं क्या आप इस सिफारिश को मानेंगे? आप एक बड़े लेबर लीडर हैं, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि कौन आज इस बात की हिम्मत करेगा कि मजदूरों के इस बुनियादी अधिकार को छीन लिया जाये। मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि जो प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशें हैं उन पर जहां आप कैबिनेट में डिस्कशन करें, कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी के स्तर पर उनको लायें वहां उनको पूरी पब्लिसिटी दी जाये तथा इस सदन में और बाहर बड़े-बड़े लेबर लीडर हैं उनकी राय ली जाये कि क्या होना चाहिए, क्या नहीं होना चाहिए। यह प्रतिवेदन वाईंडिंग नहीं है बल्कि उसकी रिकमेंडेशन्स एडवाइजरी नेचर की हैं। उसकी सिफारिशें एडवाइजरी नेचर की हैं इसी तरह से इस प्रतिवेदन ने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर पर कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला। खेतों के अन्दर काफी मजदूर काम करते हैं, 59.4 मिलियन औरतें और आदमी मिलाकर खेतों में काम कर रहे हैं। 31.4 प्रतिशत मजदूर खेतों के काम में लगे हुए हैं जो आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं हैं। देश के जितने लेबर लीडर हैं वे अपने को फैक्ट्रियों के मजदूरों तक, जो शहरों में हैं, सीमित रखते है। लेकिन गांवों में खेतिहर मजदूर, जो बिल्कुल आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं है, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। मैं मंत्री महोदय को उन श्रेणियों का उदाहरण देती हूं जिनमें हरिजन हैं, माननीय जगजीवन राम जी की वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर अपनी शुभकामनायें पेश करते हुए मैंने उन मजदूरों की कहानी उनको पेश की थी। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की मिसाल देना चाहती हूं कि मेरे यहां आज भी आठ आना पुरुष, चार आना औरत और दो आना प्रति बच्चे को मजदूरी मिल रही है। उससे बेगार ली जा रही है, उनको पुलिस के हवाले किया जा रहा है और इतना भी नहीं उसकी बहन बेटियों की भी इज्जत सुरक्षित नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस विभाग की बाग-डोर अपने हाथ में ली है, देश आपसे कुछ आशा रखता है। इस देश में बहुत बड़े-बड़े हरिजन लीडर हुए जिन पर देश को नाज है, लेकिन हरिजन मजदूरों की शक्ल बदलने में और उनकी स्थिति सुधारने में बहुत कम योग आपका रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि लेबर कमीशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आप नियम और कानून बनाइये जो सबके लिये समान रूप से लागू हों। आप 31.4 प्रतिशत मजदूरों को जो खेतों में काम करते हैं इग्नोर नहीं कर सकते। उनके लिये आपको कुछ न कुछ करना होगा। मजदूर न्याय नहीं चाहता, इन्साफ नहीं चाहता, बल्कि वह अपना हक चाहता है। और यदि उसको उसका हक नहीं मिला तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब वह अपनी किस्मत का फैसला खुद कर लेगा और उसके लिये आपके भरोसे बैठा नहीं रहेगा, और आपकी किस्मत का फैसला भी करेगा।

हर चीज को सेन्ट्रेलाइज करके इंडिसिप्लिन के नाम से आप मजदूरों में फैली हुई बेचैनी को दबा नहीं सकते, उसके फ्रस्ट्रेशन को मिटा नहीं सकते। उसके दिल में जो दर्द है उसको मिटाने के लिये आपके पास दवा होनी चाहिये।

महिला मजदूरों के विषय में भी मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहती हूं। इस देश के अन्दर महिला मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है, और आज उनकी संख्या 59.4 मिलियन है। इतनी महिलायें काम कर रही हैं, कुछ खेतों में काम कर रही हैं और कुछ उद्योगों में, चाहे वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र या निजी क्षेत्र का उद्योग हो। 1951 में उनकी संख्या 28 मिलियन थी जो 1961 में जाकर 32 मिलियन हो गई, और गृह मंत्रालय की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अब से 10 वर्ष बाद यह 53 मिलियन होने वाली है। महिलाओं की जो दशा फैक्ट्रियों के अन्दर है उस पर आज तक कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है। लगभग सभी फैक्ट्रियों में महिलाओं को परमानेंट नहीं किया गया, कैजुअल लेबर के नाम से उनको काम दिया जाता है और जो मैटरनिटी लीव आदि के बेनिफिट उनको मिलने चाहिये थे वह नहीं मिल पाते। यह सही है कि जितनी श्रम महिलायें 1961 में थीं उससे आज कम नहीं हुई, क्योंकि आज शिक्षा बढ़ी है और दूसरी जगहों पर उनको काम मिला, पर जूट, टैक्सटाइल, और टुबैको इंडस्ट्री में उनके लिये दरवाजे बन्द हो गये यह कहकर कि इनको टेक्नीकल ज्ञान नहीं है। मैकेनाइजेशन, रेशनेलाइजेशन ने उन श्रमिक महिलाओं के लिये वह दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये क्योंकि उनके पास उस तरह की शिक्षा नहीं है।

आज जो महिलाओं की शिक्षा बढ़ रही है उसके अन्दर प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये कि किस प्रकार की उनकी शिक्षा हो। आज का जमाना ऐसा नहीं है कि परिवार को एक आदमी चला सके। आज तो सबको काम मिलना चाहिये और सबके काम करने से ही देश आगे बढ़ेगा। महिलाओं का जो आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से शोषण हुआ है वह बन्द होना चाहिये जितने भी हल्के काम हैं वे महिलाओं को देने चाहियें। इस प्रकार की एक प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये ताकि उसके अनुसार उनको शिक्षा दी जाय।

डा० मैत्रीय बोस, जो आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की प्रेसीडेंट हैं, उनकी अध्यक्षता में वर्कर महिलाओं के लिये एक कमीशन बनना चाहिये जो यह निश्चय करे कि महिलाओं की किस प्रकार की शिक्षा होनी चाहिये, किस प्रकार के उनको काम मिलने चाहियें, किस-किस इंडस्ट्रीज में उनको काम दिया जा सकता है। आज समय नहीं है कि आप किसी पर डौमीनेशन करके किसी एक तबके को दबा सकें और उसके ऊपर लाभ उठा सकें। समय इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं।

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : मान्यवर, किसी मुल्क की सरकार की श्रम नीति तीन भूलभूत आधारों पर बनतीं है। (1) प्रोग्रेसिव रीयल वेज, (2) राइट टु स्ट्राइक, और (3) राइट टु रिकग्नीशन।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार का इन तीन बातों के बारे में क्या कहना है ? मैं देखता हूं कि रीयल वेज भारत में लगातार घट रहा है। जो आंकड़े हमारे पास हैं 1966-67 तक उसके अनुसार रीयल वेज का सूचकांक घटते-घटते 105 और 107 से घटते-घटते 91 में आ गया। तो मैं पूछता हूं कि लेवर डिपार्टमेंट की क्या जरूरत है। यह जो नेशनल कमीशन आन लेबर ने

[श्री देवेन सेन]

300 सिफारिशें कीं क्या उसमें इन तीन बुनियादी बातों का स्पष्टीकरण आया, इन तीन बुनियादी बातों को माना गया। मैं कहता हूं कि 300 सिफारिशों में यह तीन टुकड़े दिये हैं? इसलिये नेशनल कमीशन की सिफारिश हम लोग मंजूर नहीं कर सकते। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो पोइन्ट नेशनल कमीशन के सामने था— नेशनल मिनिमम वेज, नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज, इन दोनों के खिलाफ नेशनल कमीशन ने राय दी। मैं कहता हूं कि यह मजदूरों के स्वार्थ के खिलाफ नेशनल कमीशन का फैसला हुआ है। अगर सरकार को कोई दूसरी बात कहनी है जो नेशनल कमीशन की सिफारिश में नहीं है तो कहे। नहीं तो उनकी भी नीति मैं कहूंगा मजदूर स्वार्थ के खिलाफ है।

सरकार ने कहा है कि नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज नया पे कमीशन देखेगा, वहां पर उसका फैसला होगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उसमें यह भी नुक्ताचीनी लगा दी गयी कि कैपेसिटी टु पे पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। अगर कैपैसिटी टु पे पर विचार करना हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कभी भी नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज देने की गुंजाइश नहीं होगी। इस लिये नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज के लिये कपैसिटी टु पे नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि आप के नेशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर ने कहा है कि :

"The net effect of the operations of the industrial disputes machinery on wages of factory workers has been...."

यह नेशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर का कहना है कि 1965 में जो लोएस्ट केटेगरी आफ वर्कर था उसकी तलब वह भी नहीं थी जो वह 1952 में पाता था। यह भी कहा गया नेशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर के द्वारा कि :

"....that in 1965, the industrial workers at the lowest levels were earning hardly a real wage corresponding to that of the year 1952."

हमेशा कहा जाता है कि तुम तो तलब बढ़ाने की मांग करते हो लेकिन प्रोडक्टिविटी भी तो बढ़ाओ। मालिकों की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि तुम प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाओ तो हम तुम्हारी तलब बढ़ा देंगे। नेशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर यह कहता है कि :

"Production per worker has increased by about 63% between 1952 and 1964."

लेकिन इस पीरियड में हम लोगों की तलब नहीं बढ़ीं। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि :

"The wage costs as a proportion of the total costs of manufacture have registered a decline."

टोटल कास्ट जो होती है किसी चीज की बनने की उसमें वेज कास्ट घटती चली जा रही है। मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि :

The average annual earning of a worker is Rs. 1829.

लेकिन

The average national domestic product for a worker is Rs. 4879.

उसकी तलब 1829 रु० है लेकिन वह मालिक को देता है 4879 रु०। हर एक वर्कर के काम से मालिक लोग 3,000 रु० कमा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज देने में क्या दिक्कत है?

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

अब मैं कुछ राइट टु स्ट्राइक के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वेतन ठीक करने के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। स्ट्राइक की अवस्था बड़ी विचित्र है। स्ट्राइक तो कभी देश में हो ही नहीं सकती इस तरह से।

Strike is banned in Essential Services. Then in non-Essential Services you can have a strike upto 30 days.

हम लोग देश में स्ट्राइक नहीं कर सकते। अगर करेंगे तो इल्लीगल हो जायेगा। एसेन्शल सर्विसेज में स्ट्राइक हो नहीं सकता और नाम-एसेन्शल सर्विसेज में अगर स्ट्राइक हो तो 30 दिन से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता। अगर होगा तो भारत सरकार उसमें दखल दे सकेगी और हमको रोक सकेगी। यह एक नई आफत हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों पर आई है। हम लोगों को कारागार में रक्खा जा रहा है। इस चीज से हमको छुटकारा मिलना चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ कोल फील्ड्स के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि कोल फील्ड्स में तरह-तरह के दबाव और अत्याचार चल रहे हैं। कोल वेज बोर्ड ने सिफारिश की थी सर्वसम्मति से कि कोलिअरीज के मजदूरों को ग्रेचुइटी प्राप्त होनी चाहिये। मैं कहता हूं कि जब आपकी बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में, चाहे वह काटन टेक्स्टाइल हो या इंजीनियरिंग की हो या जूट की हो, सब जगह ग्रेचुइटी मिलती है तब कोल फील्ड्स में ग्रेचुइटी क्यों नहीं मिलती? सरकार ने उसको मंजूर कर लिया लेकिन कहते हैं कि आन प्रिंसिपल मान लिया। अब तक ग्रेचुइटी कहीं पर भी लागू नहीं की गई। इसका फल यह हुआ है कि हर जगह मालिक लोग किसी न किसी बहाने से मजदूरों को निकाल देते हैं। अगर कोई छुट्टी मांगता है तो उसको छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती। उनको अस्पताल में भेज दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन होना चाहिये। कम्पनी का डाक्टर उनको अनफिट कर देता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोलिअरीज में एक आदमी भी ऐसा नहीं हो सकता जो दस साल वहां काम करने के बाद फिट रह सके। कम्पनी का मैनेजर भी नहीं रह सकता। अगर मिनिस्टर भी दस साल कोल फील्ड पर रहने की कृपा करें तो उनका स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक नहीं रह सकता। मजदूरों को मेडिकली अनफिट करके मारा जा रहा है। कोल फील्ड्स में आज 4 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। अगर हर एक परिवार पांच आदमियों का मान लिया जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान के 20 लाख आदमी कोल फील्ड्स से सम्बन्धित हैं। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी ग्रेचुइटी का नियम चालू कर दे। अगर इसमें देर लगने की सम्भावना हो तो उसको कबूल करना चाहिये कि जो भी सिफारिश इस संम्बन्ध में है वह पहली जनवरी, 1967 से लागू हुई समझी जायेगी। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि सरकार ऐसा करेगी नहीं।

17 hrs.

अब मैं कुछ डी ए के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स सब जगह बढ़ गया है। जब कोल फील्ड्स में प्राइस इन्डेक्स 115 था तब वहां पर 1 रु० 47 पैसा डी ए मिलता था। फिर वह घट कर 1 रु० 29 पैसे हो गया। लेकिन अब दुबारा प्राइस इन्डेक्स बढ़ कर 115 के ऊपर हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमको 1 रु० 53 पैसे पाने का अधिकार हो गया है। इस चीज को सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करना चाहिये ताकि मजदूरों का डी ए मारा न जाये।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का वर्डिक्ट निकला है जिसमें हास्पिटल और हास्पिटल वर्कर को इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के दायरे के बाहर कर दिया गया है। इस लिये जितने हिन्दुस्तान के हास्पिटल वर्करस है उनके दिल में सनसनी फैल गई है। मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट लाने की जो बात है वह जल्दी से जल्दी लायी जाये और उसमें

[श्री देवेन सेन]

वर्कर की डेफिनिशन ठीक-ठीक की जाय ताकि हास्पिटल वर्करस उसमें आ जायें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में समाचार भारती पर वेज बोर्ड नहीं लागू किया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पटना, लखनऊ, बम्बई, भोपाल, इन्दौर, अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली सब जगहों पर दो महीने की तलब बाकी है और वहां पर अत्याचार का राज्य है। सरकार को चाहिये कि समाचार भारती के बारे में भी स्पष्टीकरण दे।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर सरकार किस ढंग से हमारी तलब को ठीक रखेगी। सरकार की जो नीति आज है उससे काम नहीं चल सकता। अगर वह इसी नीति का अनुसरण करती रहती तो वह कभी भी तलब को ठीक नहीं कर सकेगी। इस बारे में मैं श्री गाडगिल का कोटेशन आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। श्री गाडगिल ने कहा है कि :

All this can however happen only if the non-poor restrain their expectations and their standards of living and are content for the time being for these standards to be non-progressive.

हमारी पार्टी की भी यही डिमान्ड है कि हर एक का एक्स्पेन्डिचर बांध दिया जाय कि इससे ज्यादा तुम व्यय नहीं कर सकोगे। तभी हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक सुधार हो सकता है, नहीं तो इसका आर्थिक सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों के लिये इस डिमान्ड को मंजूर करना बहुत मुश्किल है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड बहुत थोड़ी है। हमारी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का बजट करीब 3-4 हजार करोड़ रु० का है। लेकिन लेबर की मांग 13 करोड़ रु० की है। रुपये की कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन इस डिपार्टमेंट के यहां रहने का क्या कारण है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि इस डिपार्टमेंट के यहां रहने की क्या जरूरत है। इसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें कि किस लिये लेबर डिपार्टमेंट यहां रक्खा जाये। अगर आपका दिल लेबर की तरफ नहीं है, तब डिपार्टमेंट को पास रखने की क्या जरूरत है ?

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कल जवाब देंगे। लेकिन इससे पहले कि मैं श्री भागवत झा को बुलाऊं, मेहता साहब जाना चाहते हैं और वह बोलना चाहते हैं। वह बहुत थोड़ा बोलेंगे। पांच छः मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Sir, before you call the hon. Member, I want to seek a clarification. Will this debate continue ?

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, भारतीय क्रान्ति दल की तरफ से कोई नहीं बोला है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to say that this Ministry has failed in protecting the interests of the Cotton Textile workers in the country in the matter of their employment.

I shall quote some figures to indicate the gravity of this problem of the textile workers. At the end of September last year, fiftyeight mills remained closed with an installed capacity of 13.68 lakhs spindles and 14,338 looms. As a result, 68,164 workers were thrown out of employment. This is the figure for the last year. But, this situation continued since two or three years. In the report it is stated that 16 mills remained closed and 11,000 workers rendered unemployed. This figure is in addition to the figures, I have already quoted. They further say that these 16 mills are considered worth scrapping. I do not know whether these mills have been scrapped and new ones are erected. But, I do know that the weakness, the slackness and inefficiency of this Ministry

with which they have scrapped these mills has led to the unemployment of nearly 80,000 workers and it made many more of their dependents' lives miserable.

I shall now submit three cases of the closed units—one is in my home town—a cotton textile mill (composite unit), namely the Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar. This mill was closed down in 1968 or so. An investigation committee was appointed which held that this unit was economically viable. And so the Government should take it over. But, nothing has been done so far. Sir, the Mill was started again by the same management under some scheme. That scheme has now either failed or it has not at all come into existence. The mill was started by the present management and now it has been closed. This mill is economically viable as I said already. And the Government of India must come forward to take over this mill. Now take the case of another textile mill at Sirpur. This also failed. In 1962, a Birla firm purchased one cotton textile mill at Sirpur and changed its name into New Gujarat Textile Mills, Sirpur. At the time of purchase of this mill, there was one condition that they should start it within one year. They submitted a scheme for renovating it, and started it. It worked for 2 years from 1963 to 1965. The workers gave full cooperation. But during this period the Birlas did not get machinery for renovating it. Ultimately they put up a notice of closure on the ground that Government did not give import licence for some machinery. The workers were not paid their dues which they legitimately claimed. The same thing happened to provident fund, retrenchment relief etc. Then again the management and the workers came to a settlement. A stay order was granted from the court. An award was also granted and in the terms of settlement it was said :

> "Under ref. IC 251 of 1963, under clauses 6 and 7 of the award, Birlas agree to work the new mill with a capacity of 20,000 spindles within a period of 2½ years".

They also agreed to employ the same workers who had been retrenched. But they backed out, and committed a breach of the settlement. Not only that, they sold off the machinery and also the land. The workers are now going to the Government from door to door for starting the mill.

This Ministry has not cared to protect the interests of the textile mill workers. I would ask the Minister whether he has the courage to take up this matter and set things right regarding the Sidhpur Mill for the fraud committed by Birlas against the workers.

There is one other case of closed units, the Navjivan Mills. When it was closed, a director of the Kohinoor Mills showed interest to restart it. The LIC holds some shares in the Kohinoor Mills, so its consent was necessary for this. But the LIC has paid no attention to this problem. Hence this director is not in a position to restart the mill. The Ministry should look into this also.

In Bhavnagar there are 3 colonies of DPs. The question of allotment of property to these people is hanging fire since long. In 1967, I requested the then Labour Minister, Shri Hathi, to look into this. He and the State Minister, Shri Chavan, took pains and ultimately the question was solved, but only partially. The question of allotment to the DPs of the Tabela camp still remains unsolved. So, I would request the Minister to take immediate action to solve this long pending problem.

In a colony called Sindhunagar at Bhavnagar there is no provision for the education of the children of the displaced persons. There is only one room given for the primary school. It is a very small room and nearly 300 to 400 children attend the school. Naturally, they cannot sit in the room. So, they are sitting in the sun, and in the rainy season the school is closed. Therefore, there is need to provide a building for the primary school. I hope this Ministry will take this also into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I am thankful to the

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

House and to the hon. Members who participated in the discussion which covered a very long range and wide canvas. I will not be able to cover all the points and I shall refer to some of them. The rest and the important points will be covered by my senior colleague tomorrow morning.

The debate and the cut motions that have been tabled speak of the failure of the labour policy, the failure to safeguard the interests of labour, failure to implement the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour, failure to enforce labour laws etc., and also of new legislation, automation in industry and so on and so forth. The first important point is about the National Commission on Labour which was rasied by Shri Deven Sen, Shri J. M. Biswas, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, Shri Kachwai and Shri Venkataswamy. The Commission was constituted in 1966 and its Report was received in August, 1969. Immediately we went into the consideration of this Report. By now this Report has been widely discussed by various interests in the country. State Labour Ministers were in conference and they have discussed this Report. The highest tripartite body in the labour field, the Indian Labour Conference, has also considered this Report. We had a discussion of this Report in the Consultative Committee. We wanted a discussion in the House as well, but the House could not find time. So, we have taken all steps to see that this Report is put through all the forums that are important from the labour point of view. In the forthcoming meeting of the Standing Labour Committee in July we are going to discuss this matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): What is Government's mind on this Report?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is known that that Government's mind is made up after we hear the hon. Members. It will not be good if we decide beforehand. Therefore, we are waiting for the views of the hon. Members.

श्री रवि राय पुरी : आपका तो कुछ कमिटमेंट है न ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, of course. That is why the Commission was there. It was not my commitment, but the commitment of all the Members and labour interests. Therefore, the Commission was set up. Therefore, we want to hear the precious views of hon. Members before we decide.

I was saying that this Report has by now been widely discussed by the various forums in this country. There are important matters like the Industrial Relations Commission, the manner of according recognition to trade unions,—widely commented on by Shri Biswas who now wants secret ballot, but there are others who want verification—the system of wage boards and implementation of the recommendations of the wage boards.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Who are the others who want verification? Can you spell out?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Nobody wanted verification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Minister of State is speaking, please listen to him. You have all already spoken. If there is anything to be asked, tomorrow the Minister himself will be speaking and you ask your friends to mention those points and he will reply.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Sir, please allow a little intervention; otherwise what is the good of listening simply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am in a position to reply to every question that the hon. Members put. If they ask a straight question, I will say, that in the trade union movement itself, there are the central trade unions who do not want a secret ballot. There are three powerful trade unions in this country and the majority union does not want secret ballot. Therefore, this question has been replied to (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna): They donot want a secret ballot because this cuts

at the very root of the trade union movement.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes; listen to him. So, I was saying that there are Central trade unions in this country, the INTUC, AITUC and HMS. The hon. Member, Shri Biswas, made an observation, and my senior colleague, the Minister, will reply to it tomorrow. I will reply that in the trade union itself there are powerful units which do not want secret ballot. Of course, the employers do not want a secret ballot. The Labour Commission itself did not say about it in the report. You can imagine how difficult the problem is. They have said that the industrial relations commissions which are to be set up will decide whether there should be secret ballot or verification. Therefore, we understand that this is an important question, but we cannot take a decision in a huff. So, we are trying to ascertain the views of all concerned in this country, those concerned with labour, the employers, the State Governments, the Labour Ministers of the State Governments, on this point. We hope that as the discussion goes on in the country, we will have crystallisation of thinking in this country and we will have a workable solution and we will be then able to come to this House for legislation wherever possible.

I would say that in this case we have taken a start at the very earliest, when the report was received. I can assure the hon. Members that we ourselves are very eager that this question, the recommendations of the Labour Commission, should be considered and given effect to as early as possible.

We have been told in the cut motions and elsewhere about the new labour laws. It is known that we have introduced in this House important labour laws, but the House could not find the time for the labour law relating to contracts, about which Members are so much agitated. I would request the hon. Members to see that time is found for us to pass this legislation. Not only that. I would crave the indulgence of the House still more: when the National Commission on Labour—when their recommendations are to be given effect to, we will come to this House with further important legislation. Therefore, in this aspect, we are expecting the House to give us more time.

Then, some hon. Members like Shri Shiva Chandika Prasad, Shri Kachwai, Shri Bohra, Shri Umanath and Shri Venkataswami have referred to the wage boards and they have expressed their concern about the implementation of the awards. As is known, wage boards are set up to help the labour interests. It is true that they take time. Three or four years before, the implementation side was satisfactory, but I would like to join the hon. Members, as I did on the last occasion, that the implementation in recent years is unsatisfactory, because the recommendations of the wage boards are not statutory. They are not enforceable, and therefore we have to go by persuasion and request, and ask the interests concerned to implement them. As I said this morning, the appropriate governments to implement the recommendations of many of the wage boards are the State Governments, and we are requesting them to do it. But I do share the feelings with hon. Members that the time has come when we have to decide about the wage boards, how their recommendations could be implemented. It is really very difficult, and it is not good in the interests of labour that they should wait for four to five years for the implementation. And then the employers say, "I am sorry, it cannot be be implemented; I am in a very bad shape," The contention that it is difficult to implement these things has not been borne out last year by the subsequent action of some of the employers. For example, when we asked them, "Give them a paltry sum of Rs. 5 to 10 in the jute industry," they said, "I am sorry; the industry will die. Please recommend to the Finance Ministry for some relief in excise. We said, we are Labour Ministers, not Employer Ministers. You have to give them." When the working class united—AITUC, INTUC, etc.—the employers gave an increase of Rs. 30. Therefore, the question of balance sheet and all that is now being disbelieved. Therefore we feel that in the field of wage boards, we have to consider the National Labour Commission's recommendations and

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

we shall see how they can be implemented. The demand is that they should be statutorily enforceable. We are seriously considering it. We have had recently five wage boards reports —cotton textiles—second wage board, leather and leather industries, road transport, engineering and ports and docks on which the Government have accepted their recommendations. There are still two—electricity undertakings and sugar industry—second wage board.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: What about road transport?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It has been accepted.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: How far has it been implemented?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Implementation comes after acceptance. I can send you a copy of the resolution.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai): In the engineering industry, due to your good offices and your intervention, 40,000 engineering workers of Jamshedpur terminated their strike on the basis of your assurance. But the employers—the Tatas—failed to carry out your assurance. 25 workers have been suspended. Many more cases are pending. Will you kindly see that your assurance is carried out, if not in the interests of the workers, at least in the interests of the prestige of the Central Government and see that Tatas are brought to their knees?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yesterday this point was raised by Mr Shiva Chandrika Prasad and today by Mr. Biswas. Mr. Yogendra Sharma is right. When the strike was there in Tatas for a pretty long time, Bihar was under President's rule. I was the Minister concerned. With the approval and consent of the Prime Minister, who always looks to the interests of labour, I went into this question. The strike was called off on my appeal. It is true that Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the then Labour Minister and myself also said that there will be no victimisation after the strike is called off. To my knowledge no such incidents were reported then to my ministry which would warrant this discharge and removal of workers. Mr. T. P. Singh was the Adviser and he was asked to adjudicate in the matter. After that, when the popular Government was formed, the Labour Minister there, who is also Chief Minister, gave it to one officer, Mr. Abraham. He had given his decision. I am sorry to note that 28 or so workers have been removed, dismissed or discharged. I had a telephone call from one Minister of Bihar. I have my sympathy with the workers. The minister wanted me to intervene and ask the management to reconsider it. Now that there is a popular Government in Bihar, I hope that Government will press the management. On behalf of my ministry, I also appeal to the management. After this long strike, after the demands have conceded—I compliment them that the demands were conceded in such a nice way—they have removed such a large number of workers. I hope the management will give sympathetic consideration. I appeal to them to do it.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : टाटा और बिड़ला की सरकार हमने नहीं बनाई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. There should not be so many interruptions. (*Interruptions*)***

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have said that our sympathies are with the labour. I hope the management would see to it that those who have been removed are sympathetically dealt with. I am sure, the Bihar Government will put all its pressure to get the issue settled. I may say with all the emphasis at my command that our government stands for labour and their interests and not for Tatas, Birlas or Dalmias as alleged by the members. We hope that this would be looked into by the Bihar Government. We shall also use our good offices, whenever necessary.

Coming to the implementation of the wage board awards, the electricity wage board recommendations have been unanimous. They have been sent to the departments concerned. We hope to receive their reactions when we will take a decision very soon.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Scrap all future wage boards.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If I have enough time, I can reply to every point raised by the hon. Members. But I am pressed for time. My Ministry have got definite views on most of these problems which hon. Members have raised. I will deal with some of the points and the important points would be dealt with by my senior colleague.

Regarding the second sugar wage board, as the Minister has stated, we have called a tripartite meeting on the 29th because the recommendation is not unanimous; it is only a majority recommendation. So, in the matter of wage boards, the Ministry has taken a very significant step.

In the case of steel we were asked to set up a wage board both by the private sector and public sector plants. But we have decided that there will be no more wage boards in this case. So, we have attempted a novel method of collective bargaining. There will be a bipartite meeting of steel interests in the public and private sectors, HSL, Tata and IISCO and the labour unions AITUC, INTUC, and HMS. We have put them together. They have agreed that they will come out with a decision within six months, as compared to five years They have also agreed that whatever they may decide will be binding on them. They have also agreed to come out with an interim decision within fifteen days, which was an increase of Rs. 33. So, this is a very important step in the direction of settlement of labour disputes.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बीच में आपने आदेश दे दिया था कि जो जमशेदपुर के बारे में पूछा गया वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा ?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय शर्मा जी ने जो पूछा वह तो रेकार्ड पर गया, और जो मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया वह रेकार्ड पर गया। लेकिन उसके बाद मा० शर्मा जी ने जो बिगड़ कर कहा वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं गया।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : क्यों ? वेस्ट बंगाल का गवर्नर बिड़ला को बात करने के लिये बुलाता है और बिड़ला नहीं आता है, यदि उसके बारे में हम सवाल पूछते हैं तो रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा, यह क्या बात आप कर रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : जब स्टेट मिनिस्टर जवाब दे रहे हैं, आप लोगों ने सवाल उठाया, मैंने निवेदन किया कि अगर कोई पोइंट छूट गया है उनसे तो कल मंत्री जी बोलेंगे और आप मेहरबानी कर के अपने दोस्तो को कह दीजिये कि मंत्री जी को नोट कराते जायें और कल जो आप के मेम्बर बोलेंगे वह उनको मेंशन कर देंगे जिस का मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे। अब राज्य मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं और हर वक्त अगर इंटरफीयर की जियेगा तो कोई काम होगा यहां पर ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : हम लोग हर वक्त इंटरप्शन नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन इंटरप्शन हमारा पालियामेंट्री हक है। उसको आप हम से छीन नहीं सकते।

सभापति महोदय : मैं यह बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकता कि पांच आदमी एक साथ खड़े हो जायें। अगर इस तरह से होगा तो यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा। आप मचाइये हल्ला। मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे हैं, वह ईल्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर आप इस तरह हल्ला मचाइयेगा तो यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा। (**व्यवधान**) यह हल्ला रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : **

श्री जि० मो० बिसवास : **

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं। रूल्स के मुताबिक अगर आप देखें कि कोई भी मेम्बर जो भाषण देता है या इंटरप्शन होता है या कोई और बात सदन में कही जाती है वह आप के खयाल से डेरोगेटरी है, ऐस्पर्शन आन समबाडी है, इम्प्यूटेशन आफ मोटिव है, इनन्डो है, तो उसके लिये आप कह सकते हैं कि वह एक्स्पन्ज कर दिया जाये या आप उस सदस्य से कह सकते हैं कि आप बैठ जाइये। उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो सकती है, और अगर वह न हो तो आप कह सकते हैं कि वह प्रोसीडिंग्स में रेकार्ड न हो। जब एक सवाल का जवाब दे रहे थे श्री भागवत झा आजाद, टाटा के हड़ताली मजदूरों के बारे में, जिनको टाटा कम्पनी से निकाला गया है सरकार के ऐश्योरेंस देने के बाद भी, तब मेरे मित्र श्री शर्मा ने टोक कर कहा कि जो ऐश्योरेंस श्री जगजीवन राम ने दिया था उसको मान्यता दीजिये ताकि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो है वह टाटा से कमजोर नहीं है इस बात की स्थापना हो। इस पर मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया। आब्जेक्शन उनकी तरफ से होना चाहिये था, लेकिन उन्होंने प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मांगा, उन्होंने जवाब दिया। आपने या तो नाराज होकर या किसी खास वजह से, मुझे मालूम नहीं, कहा कि यह बात रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगी।

समापति महोदय : आप बात को समझ नहीं सके। आप बैठिये, मैं आपको समझाता हूं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, मैं हाथ जोड़ कर कहता हूं कि आप मुझ, को सुन लीजिये। सवाल इसमें यह है कि टाटा के खिलाफ कहा गया। टाटा के खिलाफ कहा गया लेकिन उनको गाली नहीं दी गई। यह कहा, गया कि सरकार टाटा बिड़ला के हाथों में नहीं है।

समापति महोदय : वह रेकार्ड पर है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : रेकार्ड पर तो टाटा कम्पनी भी है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर इस चीज को रेकार्ड से निकाल दिया जायेगा...

समापति महोदय : आपने समझा नहीं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप कम से कम देखिये तो सही। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि अगर इन चीजों को निकाल दिया जायेगा तो देश में क्या इम्प्रेशन होगा।

श्री रवि राय : मैंने जो सुना वह मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आप शायद श्री बनर्जी से कह रहे हैं उसको नहीं निकाल रहे हैं, लेकिन श्री शर्मा ने जब यह सवाल पूछा कि श्री चवन ने टाटा और बिड़ला बन्धुओं को बुलाया तब वह नहीं आये, इस पर आपको ऐतराज था। लेकिन इसमें श्री शर्मा ने कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं कही। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आप किन-किन चीजों को निकाल रहे हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

समापति महोदय : इस चीज को हम पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। वह आपकी पार्टी के मेंम्बर हैं एक साथ चार-चार और पांच-पांच मेम्बर बोल रहे हैं। यह एक आदत हो गई है कि कोई भी उठ कर बोलना शुरू कर देता है। एक-एक करके कहा जाए तो हम सुनेंगे। लेकिन एक साथ उठ कर बोलना शुरू न कर दिया जाए। शर्मा जी ने जो यह कि बिड़ला जी को उन्होंने बुलाया लेकिन बिड़ला जी नहीं गए, यह तो रिकार्ड पर जायगा इसमें तो कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है

**Not recorded.

(इंटरप्शंस) हालत यह है कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो दूसरी मर्तबा भी उठ कर बोलना शुरु कर देते हैं। यह एक आदत सी बन गई है। क्वेश्चन आवर से लेकर आखिर तक ऐसा ही चलता है। बिना परमिशन के बोलना शुरू कर दिया जाता है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मेरी आदत नहीं है। मैंने पूछा था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के गवर्नर बिड़ला जी को बुलाते हैं बात करने के लिए लेकिन वह नहीं आते हैं। मैंने कहा है कि इस देश में बिड़ला की सरकार है या आपकी सरकार है ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर भी आप सुनलें। आपने देखा होगा कि कल शिक्षा मंत्री बोले थे और बीच-बीच में इंटरप्शंज हुई थीं। शिक्षा मंत्री ने कुछ का जवाब दिया और कुछ का नहीं दिया। प्रधान मंत्री भी जब बोलती हैं तो इंटरप्शंज होती हैं और वह भी कुछ का जवाब देती हैं, कुछ का नहीं देती हैं। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि इंटरप्शंज न हों तो एक दूसरा तरीका भी हम लोगों ने अख्त्यार किया है। मंत्री महोदय का भाषण जब खत्म हो जाता है तो सदस्यों को सवाल पूछने दिये जाते हैं। उसको भी आप अपना सकते हैं। लेकिन एक्सपंज करने का जो तरीका आपने चालू किया है और स्पीकर साहब ने भी चालू किया है और उनकी भी एक्सपंज करने की आदत हो गई है—(**इंटरप्शंज**)

सभापति महोदय : मैं पार्टी लीडर से अपील करूंगा कि वह कम से कम अपनी पार्टी के आदमी पर तो काबू रखें ताकि हाउस चल सके।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : जिन इंटरप्शंज का जवाब देना चाहें, दे सकते हैं। लेकिन एक्सपंक्शन का जो तरीका आपने रखा है, यह प्रोसीजर जो है, उसके भी खिलाफ जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर विचार करें।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Chairman, I replied to the hon. Member, Shri Yogendra Sharma, that it is the Government elected by the people, for the people and not for Birlas and Dalmias and it is going on record.

I was on the wage boards question. So far as the Coal Wage Board is concerned, Government took certain measures as a result of which 78 per cent of the workers today working in the coal areas are getting the benefits of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board, 16 per cent are getting significant benefits and only 6 per cent are there—that also is a big percentage for me as the Labour Minister—who are not getting the benefit of the Coal Wage Board recommendations.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman, I was saying that so far as the Wage Board is concerned, I hope I have satisfied the House that Government is exactly proceeding on the same lines which the hon. Members want us to do. (*Interruptions*)

So far as the Minimum Wages Act is concerned, it is essentially a subject for the State Government. This morning only I said in reply to a question that under the Minimum Wages Act it is for the State Governments to fix the minimum wage for the agricultural labour. They have fixed the minimum wage for the agricultural labour. We, from the Centre, ask them from time to time to revise the wage when it falls back from the present moving trend. We have also requested them to have an enforcement machinery for the same.

Mr. Bohra and other hon. Members referred to the point that the three welfare funds should be integrated. We have a welfare fund for coal mines and we have a welfare fund for mica mines and we have also a welfare fund for iron ore mines. We have taken steps to have some top level posts which may service the three welfare funds because that will give us a significant advantage. Therefore, we are trying to see that the three welfare funds should be

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coordinated and the maximum benefit should go to all of them. (*Interruptions*) For dolomite mines we have got the National Labour Commission's recommendation that we should have a welfare board. We are trying to have that.

One hon. Member referred to automation..

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: He is taking about Wage Boards. Working Journalists have not been paid according to the decision of their Wage Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: There is the *Samachar Bharati's* case. Sir, he should not be allowed to give us a cock and bull story.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Now I come to the question of automation. As I said, automation is a question on which we have set up a committee under the Planning Commission Member, Mr. Venkataraman. Government do not believe that it is the policy to have a blanket ban on automation. What we said is that wherever it is introduced, there should be no retrenchment of the workers employed. There should be no reduction in the wages they are drawing. So, considering the technological progress taking place in the world, it is not possible either to have a blanket ban on automation in this country or to have it in such a way that when introduced, the labour will have difficulties. (*Interruptions*)

Do you want a running commentary every time? Why don't you hear me as I heard you patiently? The hon. Minister will reply to all your points tomorrow. Why dont't you have the courtesy to hear me?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I am showing all the courtesy. It is you who do not show the courtesy.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have seen enough, I have heard enough. You don't want labour welfare. If you don't want to hear me, I will stop my speech.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I know what you are trying to avoid. You are paid by the Government.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Don't show me your temper.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You don't show me your temper.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: If you cannot do the job, then quit. Sir, he must know how to behave.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You must also know how to behave.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I am an elected representative.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am also an elected man.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Sir, is he showing respect to the Chair? The Minister is supposed to be gentle and should know how to talk.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You also should know how to talk.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: You must tell him something, Sir. I want your protection. Why should the Minister behave in this way?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: At every stage you are interfering; I would appeal to your party leader to keep you in check.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): On a point of order......

Mr. CHAIRMAIN: No point of order now.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: So far as gratuity to coalmine workers is concerned, this is a point which Mr. Deven Sen raises very often. But this time he has not raised it. We have accepted the recommendation. The only point is whether it is by a cess on consumption. That means, whether it is to be passed on to the consumer. The gratuity is always paid by the employer and not by the consumer and because there would be a bad precedent, we are examining the question how far this gratuity can be given to the coalmine workers by having this from and by raising the Provident Fund. We are considering and I can assure the hon.

Member that this important question of gratuity will be decided very soon and I can say we are full of sympathy with the workers and we are doing what Mr. Deven Sen is saying all these times.

Now I would like to say something about the ESI. Hon. Member from the DMK Mr. Kiruttinan raised it, that the fixation of Rs. 50 per head is hitting hard on the medical benefits. I may say to the hon. Member that the corporation is in a very difficult financial position. There was Rs. 24 crores approximately of liabilities which we have to pay. That means, about Rs. 10 crores for the medical benefit to the States and other Rs. 10 crores for towards construction already completed and on hand and another Rs. 4 crores to correct in balances that we have to pay to West Bengal, Maharashtra etc., and therefore we have increased employer's contribution by one per cent. Half per cent will go for revenue; half per cent write off of the bad debt. As the hon. Member wants we want to give more and more medical benefit to the employees but one thing is, we have limited funds at our disposal. For example if we have Rs. 100, about 10 to 11 per cent is towards administration and about Rs. 50 is given as cash benefits. Whatever is left is for medical benefit. Still I would say to the hon. Member that we are trying to find out what best still can be done in this regard.

Then the hon. Member, (Shri Venkataswamy) raised the question of medicines etc. and on that I would say, if any particular complaints are sent to us, we will certainly go into such matters.

There is only one last point on the labour side that I want to deal with—and this is about unemployment.

I may say, this has been discussed enough in this House and I have nothing further to add on this particular point.

Now I come to the rehabilitation side. We had very difficult problems to face so far as rehabilitation is concerned. We know that the influx started from 1947. It is still continuing. Since March and April more persons are being squeezed out from East Pakistan. We have at present about 19,000 who have come in the last two months. The huge problem of influx that we have to face comes to about one crore from both East and West Pakistan since 1947.

We have got refugees from Burmah—1,78,000; from Mozambique we have got 2,300 from Ceylon we have got 13,000 and we have got 56,000 Tibetan refugees in addition to the above.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Many of them are in the Delhi Railway Station. You should have seen these people.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have seen them. They have now gone from the railway station. Sir, he is giving an incorrect information.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I shall bring them before you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I say they have all gone from the station.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I shall prove it. I shall bring those who have come from different parts of India including Madhya Pradesh and bring them before Shri Azad's house.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There were some persons coming from Dandakaranya. I met them; and my minister also met those persons and persuaded them to leave. They have left from Delhi only about a few days back. We shall certainly look into their difficulties.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: You should know that the police harassed them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, we have a very gigantic problem. It was not a question of rehabilitation of a hundred or a few thousand refugees but more than a crore of refugees. By and large we shall see that they too are settled. Now we have this new influx which is causing us some concern. The hon. Member, Shri Malhotra as also an hon.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Member from the D. M. K. Party referred about Indo-Ceylon agreement. Under this agreement we have also got persons from Ceylon. Upto-now, we have got about 13,000 and odd—14,000 round about. Most of them have gone to their old places. They were brave people and they did not ask much assistance from us. Still we have got a Rehabilitation Bank with the headquarters in Madras. And we shall see that whatever possible assistance is to be given to them is given to them. Further assistance will be given to them as and when they need it.

Now I come to the Dandakaranya.. This is one of the best projects. We have reclaimed areas measuring about 1.22 lakhs. We have opened about 264 villages which are for displaced persons and 61 for the tribals. Whatever we develop, a certain percentage is fixed—25% for being given to the tribal people in that area. We give them the developed facilities We have done something in Dandakaranya. It is unfortunate some members said something about the Chief Administrator. and made some personal charges against him. I have seen from the records that there is no such thing against our able Chief Administrator. He has done an excellent work. I would say that this is one of the projects which has been acclaimed and appreciated not only by Government but all people from different parts of India. Even the Minister from West Bengal appreciated that. I am prepared to invite Shri Kachwai and other members who want to see it to go there and see for themselves to know as to the good work that we are doing in Dandakaranya. And we shall be glad to have their advice for further improvement if any. Now I would like to say a word about repatriates from Burma. We have 1,78,500. So far, 51,000 families have come from Burma and we expect about 1500 families in 1970-71. We are giving them the relief facilities; we give them grants; we also put them in camps. We shall try to do our best to settle them properly.

My last point is this. Shri Metha mentioned about Tabela. There are about 145 units in Tabela at Bhavnagar. They want their compensation to be given by way of properties wherever they are living. There was a difficulty about the question of giving them property. Now it has been established that these properties belong to Gujarat Government. We have written to the State Government about assessment and valuation. I would request him also to try and persuade them to furnish the information. The moment it is received, we shall try and process it to the best advantage and facility of the DPs.

18 hrs.

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: What about the IDPL strike?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The hon. Minister will cover that in his reply tomorrow. I hope it will be possible to persuade the management to come to some settlement by tomorrow. We will not allow the hon. member to go on fast.

I am grateful to hon. members for the attention paid to problems both on the labour and rehabilitation side. There are many points which I have not been able to touch. These can be dealt with later.

I apologise to Shri Biswas.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I also apologise to him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are good friends outside and we are young friends too. As he feels about so many things, I also feel about them. So we shouted at each other. Minus this, I am thankful to all the members for their kind attention.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): About *Samachar Bharati*, he has not said anything.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: I want to ask a simple question.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377—*Contd.*

Beating by Police of some MPs and SSP Demonstrators on 6.4.70—*Contd*

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं सदन में

6 अप्रैल, 1970 को हमारी ओर से शानदार जवाब प्रस्तुत करने के लिए सदन के सभी पक्षों के प्रति कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। मैं सदन को उस दिन एक राजनीतिक दल के लगभग सभी नेताओं और कार्यकर्त्ताओं पर हुए पूर्व निर्धारित और पूर्व नियोजित बर्बर हमले की पृष्ठभूमि के बारे में कुछ बातें बतलाना चाहता हूं।

गृह मन्त्री और जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की बात-चीत में मैंने यह कहा था कि संसद् भवन के आस-पास के इलाके में लगे निषेधात्मक आदेशों को तोड़ने का संसोपा का इरादा नहीं है। हालांकि हम संसद् भवन के सामने प्रदर्शन करने के नागरिकों के अधिकार पर ऐसे आदेशों को अनुचित पाबंदी मानते हैं। मैंने गृहमन्त्री और विशेषकर जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट से यह भी अनुरोध किया कि हम लोगों को पटेल चौक पर अपने जलूस को विसर्जित करने और राष्ट्रपति को अपना मांग पत्र देने के पहले वहां एक सभा करने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। जिला मजिस्ट्रेट श्री अरोड़ा ने पांच अप्रैल की रात में परेड ग्राउण्ड में हमसे यह स्पष्टत: कहा कि हम लोग पटेल चौक में सभा कर सकते हैं, यद्यपि इसके लिए वे कतिपय कारणों से ही लिखित अनुमति नहीं दे सकते। यहां तक कि उन्होंने साढ़े 11 बजे रात में मुझ से मेरी हस्तलिपि में बाजाप्ता अनुमति के लिए एक आवेदन-पत्र मांगा और लिया।

इतनी बात-चीत हो जाने पर 6 अप्रैल को किसी तरह की घटनायें घटेंगी, ऐसी आशंका हमें नहीं रह गई थी और इसीलिए हमने प्रदर्शनकारियों को अपने बच्चे गोद में और लड़कों को भी साथ लाने की इजाजत दी। कुछ क्षेत्रों में ऐसा कहा जा रहा है कि संसोपा ने संसद् पर हल्ला बोलने की योजना बनाई थी। इसी कारण प्रदर्शनकारियों को तितर-बितर करने के लिए पुलिस को बल प्रयोग करना पड़ा। इस जहरीले झूठ से ज्यादा हास्यास्पद बात की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। जिन लोगों का पुलिस को बचाने में कोई स्वार्थ नहीं है, वे लोग यह स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार करेंगे कि आदिवासी लोग अपनी परम्परागत वेशभूषा के अंग के रूप में धनुष और तीर को उसी तरह साथ रखते हैं, जिस तरह सिख लोग और गुरखा लोग अपने कृपाण और खुखरी हमेशा साथ लिए रहते हैं। यदि अधिकारी परम्परागत वेशभूषा को पहनना आपत्तिजनक समझते तो लाल किले के सामने परेड ग्राउण्ड से जुलूस चलते समय ही उसे रोका जा सकता था। उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया क्योंकि वे समझते थे कि धनुष और तीर लेकर चलने से किसी तरह के सशस्त्र प्रहार का इरादा नहीं झलकता। पटेल चौक में किसी भी समय आदिवासियों का पुलिस वालों से आमना-सामना नहीं हुआ।

18.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

पटेल चौक पर जलूस पहुंचने के आधा घन्टा पहले मधु लिमये और मनी राम बागड़ी ने पुलिस से बातचीत की और पटेल चौक में सभा करने की व्यवस्था को अंतिम रूप दिया। पुलिस के कहने पर हम लोगों ने अशोक रोड पर विंडसर प्लेस की तरफ मंच बनाने के बजाय पंजाब नेशनल बैंक बिल्डिंग प्लेस की तरफ मंच बनाया। दस बजे से ही लाउड स्पीकर आदि लगाने का काम चल रहा था और जलूस आने पर उसे मंच से जोड़ा गया। मधु लिमये के कहने पर ही पुलिस पटेल चौक से अपना घेरा हटा कर पार्लियामेंट हाउस की तरफ पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट पर और विंडसर प्लेस की तरफ अशोक रोड पर पीछे हटी।

सभा की कार्यवाही आदिवासी नृत्य और गान से शुरू हुई। रवि राय, मधु लिमये और जे० एच० पटेल उसके बाद हमारे मांग पत्र की एक प्रति अध्यक्ष को देने और उनसे सभा को

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

सम्बोधित करने की प्रार्थना करने के लिये संसद् भवन जाने को रवाना हुए।

इसी समय कुछ लोगों ने हमें सूचना दी कि संसद् भवन वाले तरफ पटेल चौक पर के पुलिस घेरे के पास कुछ प्रदर्शनकारियों और पुलिस के बीच कुछ तनाव और हलचल हो रही है। पार्टी के कुछ नेता तुरन्त उस तरफ गये और इन प्रदर्शनकारियों तथा पुलिस के बीच में दीवाल की तरह खड़े हो गये। उन्होंने निजी प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करके इन प्रदर्शनकारियों को शान्त किया और पुलिस से भी कहा कि वे झगड़ा न उकसायें। रवि राय, मधु लिमये, जे० एच० पटेल, राम सेवक यादव, रामानन्द तिवारी, कमलेस और स्वयं मैंने हस्तक्षेप किया और किसी तरह का उकसावा और झगड़ा होना रोकने की कोशिश की।

फ्रांस और जापान जैसे सभ्य देशों में, फ्रांस में मई, 1967 में और जापान में राष्ट्रपति आइजन हावर के आगमन के समय 1959 में, अर्ध बगावत जैसी परिस्थितियां पैदा हुईं। इन बगावतों का संगठन करने वाले समूह अहिंसा के सिद्धांत के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध नहीं थे। और न ही इन समूहों के नेताओं ने उकसावा रोकने और जनता को शान्त करने के लिये हस्तक्षेप किया, फिर भी पुलिस ने इन विद्रोही जनों के साथ प्रशंसनीय संयम से व्यवहार किया। आजादी के 23 वर्ष बाद भी देश में कहीं भी इस तरह का संयम नहीं दिखाई देता। 6 अप्रैल को पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप और बल प्रयोग का कोई कारण नहीं था। लोगों का जमाव न गैर कानूनी था, न ही लोग हिंसक हो रहे थे। इन जनों के नेतागण स्वयं हस्तक्षेप कर रहे थे ताकि कोई अवांछनीय घटना न घटे और इस पर भी केवल सिपाहियों ने ही नहीं, बल्कि पुलिस अधिकारियों ने अपना पूर्व निर्धारित हमला, परिस्थिति पर काबू पाने की कोशिश कर रहे नेताओं को ही अपना प्राथमिक शिकार बना कर, शुरू कर दिया। वस्तुतः दो लाठी प्रहार हुए और आंसू गैस दो बार छूटी और जिस तरह की दृढ़ता और क्रूरता पुलिस ने दिखाई, उससे यह जाहिर था कि उनका इरादा हममें से कुछ को खत्म करने का था।

कम से कम चार पुलिस सिपाही और दो पुलिस अधिकारी जिनके पीछे दर्जनों सिपाही रहे होंगे, मुझ पर लाठियां बरसाते रहे और जब हमारे कुछ साथी मेरी मदद को पहुंचे, तब भी उनकी लाठियां चलती रहीं। मुझे जब मेरे कुछ साथी किसी सुरक्षित स्थान में ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे और चिल्ला चिल्ला कर बतला रहे थे कि मैं कौन हूं, तब भी मुझको पुलिस के घेरे के भीतर घसीटा गया और मुझ पर लाठियां चलाना जारी रखा गया। करीब एक घन्टे तक मुझे अस्पताल नहीं ले जाया गया और पुलिस अधिकारी इस सारे समय मुझ पर तानाकशी करते रहे और मुझे तथा मेरे साथियों को कहते रहे कि जो चाहो करो। उनमें से एक ने जिसने अपना नाम मारवाहा बतलाया, बहुत अमानवीय व्यवहार किया और जब तक मेरे साथी गाड़ी से उतर न जायें तब तक मुझे अस्पताल ले जाने से भी इन्कार किया। इन साथियों को भी काफी चोट लगी हुई थी, और अगर उस समय वे मेरा बचाव करने के लिये न आते तो इस समय यहां खड़े रहने के लिये मैं नहीं पहुंच पाता।

इस संगठित हमले में कोई एक हजार से डेढ़ हजार तक हमारी पार्टी के प्रमुख नेताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं को जिनमें हरिजन और आदिवासी औरतें भी शामिल हैं, बुरी तरह से पुलिस ने पीटा।

आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में मुझे इस तरह की कोई दूसरी घटना नजर नहीं आती जब कि सरकार के राजनीतिक विरोधियों पर सम्पूर्ण रूप से हमला किया गया हो। पुलिस

द्वारा पीटे जाने वाले लोगों में कई राज्य शाखाओं के अध्यक्ष और भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, मंत्री और भूतपूर्व मंत्री, पार्टी के अध्यक्ष, प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रीय समिति के सदस्य, जिला पार्टियों के अध्यक्ष और मंत्री और कई संसद् सदस्य तथा विधान सभाओं के सदस्य थे। बहुत से लोगों की हड्डियां टूटीं। ज्यादातर आहत लोग चिकित्सा के लिये अस्पताल भी नहीं जा पाये। क्योंकि जो लोग अस्पताल पहुंच गये थे, उन्हें पुलिस गिरफ्तार कर रही थी। हमारे एक साथी श्री बिहारी सिंह लाठियों से लगी चोटों के फलस्वरूप मर गये और उनकी लाश हमें मिली, लेकिन मुझे पर्याप्त कारण प्राप्त हैं जिन से यह यकीन होता है कि पुलिस की लाठियों से कई और लोगों की भी जानें गयीं और उनकी लाशें गायब की दी गईं। तमाम लोग अभी भी लापता हैं और सरकार ने अब तक कोई पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। प्रधान मंत्री ने उच्च न्यायाधीश द्वारा जांच करवाने का वायदा किया था लेकिन अब तक इस कार्य के लिये कोई भी नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। क्या यह घोषणा सदन में सरकार की हार न हो, केवल इसलिये की गयी थी? यह भी विश्वास करने का पर्याप्त आधार है कि पुलिस अधिकारी अखबारों में लेख और चिट्ठियां छपवाने में लगे हुए हैं। जिनमें पुलिस की क्रूरता और हिंसा का बखान किया गया हो।

श्री के० के० शाह, श्री बलीराम भगत, श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल, श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और कई अन्य संसद् सदस्यों तथा दूसरे लोगों ने हमें बतलाया है कि 6 अप्रैल की घटनाओं के पीछे कोई षडयन्त्र था। हालांकि हर व्यक्ति का साजिश के बारे में अपना मत है। संसद् भवन से कुछ ही कदम आगे इस तरह के प्रबल हमले बिना कुछ उच्च पदासीन लोगों के प्रोत्साहन या राय से हो सकते हैं, यह मैं नहीं मान सकता।

सदन को इस घटना के निहितार्थों पर विचार करना चाहिये, पटेल चौक पर ऐसे लोगों का जलूस आया था, जिनका दृष्टिकोण लड़ाकू है, पर जो लोग निःसंदिग्ध रूप से महात्मा गांधी और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया द्वारा प्रतिपादित अहिंसा के सिद्धान्त से बंधे हुये हैं। इस पार्टी के नेता कायरों की तरह अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागे नहीं, बल्कि उन्होंने खुद हस्तक्षेप किया और प्रदर्शनकारियों और पुलिस के बीच दीवाल बनाकर खड़े हो गये ताकि कहीं कोई उकसावा और झगड़ा न हो। फिर भी इस पार्टी को, इसके नेताओं को और इसके प्रदर्शनकारियों को पुलिस की हिंसा और बर्बरता का शिकार बनाया गया। यह ऐसी घटना है, जिस पर सारे देश का और इस संसद् का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और न केवल अपराधियों को सजा मिलनी चाहिए, बल्कि कानून और व्यवस्था के पूरे प्रशासनिक ढांचे में और जन समूहों के प्रति पुलिस के व्यवहार में सुधार लाने के कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये ताकि भारत भी सचमुच सभ्य देशों की कतार में आ सके।

अन्त में एक शब्द और। जिन दिनों मैं अस्पताल में था, मुझे सारे देश से सैकड़ों लोगों की चिट्ठियां और तार से संदेश प्राप्त हुए। अध्यक्ष महोदय भी मेरी स्वास्थ्य कामना करने आये। ऐसे ही हजारों जनता के लोग, मजदूर और किसान, काबीना के मंत्री, राजदूत, कूटनीतिज्ञ और सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेता और संसद् सदस्यों ने भी मेरी स्वास्थ्य कामना की। आप और इन सभी लोगों के प्रति मैं अपनी कृतज्ञता का ज्ञापन करता हूं।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : जो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने कही हैं, उनके बारे में इस सदन में पहले चर्चा हो चुकी है।

[श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल]

दो तीन बातें हैं, जिनका मैं स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं।......

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मंत्री महोदय किस चीज पर बोलने जा रहे हैं ? क्या कहने जा रहे हैं ? इनको जो कुछ कहना था, इन्होंने उस दिन कह दिया था। जार्ज फरनेंन्डीज साहब उस दिन यहां नहीं थे, इस वास्ते उनको आज मौका दिया गया है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय तो जो कहना चाहते थे, उसको कह चुके हैं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Will there be a debate on this? Then you should fix some time for it because all of us want to participate in it, as there are other instances of firing also in Delhi. Section 144 was imposed on this House also, on this compound, but surreptituously they have changed the order the other day. They have not come here honestly with clean hands. I feel very strongly about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made your point. Let us hear the minister.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Every time I go home thinking that I have done some thing, but on the next day no mention is made about it and it never comes on the agenda. Instead, the magistrate issues another order saying that section 144 applies to the approach roads. I want to know whether the Home Ministry directed the District Magistrate to impose section 144 on this House and if so, will they come here and apologise for it? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : We are supposed to have a debate on the West Bengal Bill from 6 O'clock. For that we were scheduled to sit till 8 O'clock. Now, will we be sitting till 10 O'clock?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now this is the issue before the House.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is not there on the agenda.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : जार्ज फरनेन्डोज साहब ने बयान अध्यक्ष की सम्मति से किया है। मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा आज बयान करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कल करें। सोलह दिन तक उन्होंने बयान नहीं दिया है, आज बयान करने आ गए हैं। कल बयान करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is true it is not there on the agenda. But the Speaker has given special permission to Mr. George Fernandes to make a statement under rule 377. But rule 377 does not preclude a small discussion.

The point raised by Mr. Sondhi is perfectly valid. You have made your point. If the minister wishes, he can reply.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : My point of order is this. It is the privilege of the Speaker or the Chairman to allow anyone of us to make a statement on an important occasion like this. We have only to obtain the previous permission of the Chairman to make the statement. But that does not necessarily mean that the Speaker has to call upon the government also to make a reply. That is the first point. Secondly, when this question had been discussed earlier the House was unanimous on that day on this point and we got the impression that the government was going to appoint an inquiry and it is for that inquiry to take into consideration what all has been said today by my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes as well as the other statements that have been made here, together with the reply or the statement made by the Home Minister on that day and then to make a report. Thereafter, it would be open to the government to make a statement. But to day to ask him to make a statement, or allow him to make a statement, would be entirely out of order, would not be proper at all for this House because he can only comment on the facts that have been presented whereas we want a judicial inquiry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I fully support Professor Ranga because, in this particular case, Shri George Fernandes was beaten mercilessly; practically he was being

liquidated. He was not present in the House when so many things were said and the nasty letter published in various newspapers. Naturally, when he came here he made a factual statement under rule 377 with the permission of the Speaker, not in defence of the struggle or that procession but a factual statement. What he has demanded is only an inquiry. In spite of the Solemn assurance given by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House—before the Home Minister could speak she intervened and sprang a surprise by announcing that they are going to have a judicial inquiry—no judicial inquiry is being instituted either by a High Court Judge or a Supreme Court Judge. Now the hon. Member has made a statement. The whole matter has to go before the judicial inquiry which is about to be appointed. It is a shameless thing that a judicial inquiry has not been instituted till today. It is open to the Minister to deny or accept what Shri George Fernandes has said. In that case, it would again become a controversy. Now he is the aggrieved person and he has made the statement. The Minister has not got a lathi or tear gas. He has to face this statement. Naturally, he has to make a statement. So, Sir, I would request you to ask the Minister not to make a statement today; let him think over the matter and make a statement tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Would you like me to acertain from the Minister now whether he would like to say anything on this limited question of a judicial inquiry ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was saying the same thing when the hon. Member interrupted me. I was going to say something about the judicial inquiry. But then hon. Members got so impatient that they did not allow me to proceed. Only as a point of personal explanation I want to say—(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : As long as section 144 is there, he can summon police. We cannot even meet. He sommoned police to beat Shri George Fernandes that day. Today he can summon police to beat all of us. The Speaker must assert on behalf of the Members here and see to it that section 144 is withdrawn. I hold the Minister responsible for this. It is breach of our privileges. Otherwise, what is the point or value of having our rules of procedure ? That day Shri George Fernandes was beaten up. Now the Minister has become so arrogant and so impertinent that he does not, even on this occasion, tell us why Section 144 was imposed in Parliament House, not outside but in the compound of Parliament. What then is the use of this provision which entitles the Speaker alone, and only the Speaker, to decide what will go on inside the House ? He may come here and set up his own rule here. It is not for Mr. Shukla to decide. It is a sovereign Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sondhi, please sit down.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I want to know what is happening ? Why Section 144 is imposed on us, Sir. He comes out with a personal explanation. He should not be allowed to make personal explanation.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Are we to be at the mercy of lunatics ? How long are we going to tolerate it ?.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I do not want to reply to Mr. Mukerjee because he is my elder. I respect him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Would you respect the wishes of the House and sit down ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sondhi, would you kindly listen to me ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I have been urging for one year. This whole incident would not have taken place but for the abuse of the jurisdiction on the part of the Minister.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The only point for me to make is that it was not I that told Mr. Fernandes that there was any conspiracy in this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मुझे भी व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना है। आपने इन्हें इजाज़त दी है तो मुझे भी दीजिए।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Now with your permission I want to say as soon as the decision to appoint a Commission of Enquiry was announced in the House we immediately got in touch with the Chief Justice of India and requested him to suggest the names of a few serving judges of the High Court who could be appointed to conduct this enquiry. He suggested three names—two were ICS judges and one was a non-ICS judge. We thought that it would be better if we appointed a judge who was a non-ICS officer and, therefore, we have now taken a decision and a notification has been issued or is being issued today to appoint a Commission of Enquiry consisting of Shri Justice Kuppuswami Alladi, Judge, High Court, Andhra Pradesh, to enquire into the following matters :

(a) The course of events arising out of the procession taken out by the Samyukta Socialist Party in New Delhi on the 6th of April, 1970, and particularly, the incidents in and around the Patel Chowk area involving use of force resulting in injuries to several persons, including some Members of Parliament, and the death of Shri Behari of Barabanki, alleged to have been caused as a result of the use of such force ;

(b) the justification for the use of force by the police and the extent thereof ; and

(c) any other matter having relevance to the above. The Commission is expected to make its report to the Central Government within 4 months.

The Commission will have all requisite powers under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISRA) :—On a point of personal explanation.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : On a point of order, Sir. Is it not the rule that the Speaker's permission has to be had before a Member is allowed to make a personal explanation ? On various occasions we ourselves have suffered. We had to write to the Speaker and the Speaker had to approve of what we were going to say. But you are allowing Minister after Minister to make personal explanations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Speaker had allowed Shri George Fernandes to raise this under rule 377. Under rule 377 questions are raised and a reply is called for. It is under that rule that when a Member has made a statement the Minister makes a statement.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I was referring to Shri L. N. Misra who is rising on a point of personal explanation.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : My name is mentioned there.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West): Apart from matters of controversy, may I congratulate and express our jubilation on seeing Shri George Fernandes here amongst us and having made a statement. I hope, in future no Member here will be subjected to this ordeal.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वी० सी० शुक्ल जी ने कहा कि मैंने जार्ज फरनेन्डीज से कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की। जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने अभी जो बयान पढ़ा, उसमें यह नहीं कहा था कि मुझको कहा गया, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम को कहा गया और मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि श्री बलिराम भगत और श्री वी० सी० शुक्ल ने स्वयं कई लोगों को सामने मुझ से यह कहा कि षडयन्त्र था, इसमें हमारी सरकार तकरीबन खत्म होने वाली थी। तब मेरी पत्नी ने कहा कि आपकी तो सरकार जाने वाली थी, लेकिन इन लोगों की तो जान जाने वाली थी। अब इनका यह कहना कि मैंने फरनेन्डीज को नहीं कहा—फरनेन्डीज ने यह नहीं कहा कि मुझको कहा, उन्होंने कहा था—these people told us—इसलिये मैं इसका स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता था ताकि यह रिकार्ड पर आ जाय।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now that an inquiry commission has been appointed, would all that not be a subject of the inquiry commission? Why should you make any more statements here now?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख है कि भाई जार्ज ने कुछ ऐसी बात कह दी है जिसका हमें खण्डन करना पड़ता है। मैं विलिंगडन अस्पताल में जार्ज को दो बार देखने अवश्य गया था। मैंने उनसे उनके स्वास्थ्य की बात की और शरीर पर ध्यान देने का आग्रह किया। षडयन्त्र या और कोई बात मैंने उनसे नहीं की। मैं उनकी इस बात का खण्डन करता हूं।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA *rose*—

श्री मधु लिमये : अब यह काउन्टर रिप्लाई कब तक चलेगा ? इन्होंने कहा, हम ने कहा, अब इस मामले को खत्म करिये। जो लोग जार्ज से मिलने गये और क्या-क्या कहा, सबके सामने है।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I emphatically deny that I have said those words to Shri Madhu Limaye. I have not said those things.... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now that the inquiry commission has been appointed, let us close this matter.

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18. 34 hrs.

WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN EHE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move* :

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House will recall that under the Proclamation issued by the President, the President assumed the powers of the State Legislature. That would be exercised by and under the authority of Parliament. We know of the heavy schedule of Parliament and we also know that it will be impossible for Parliament to find time to undertake legislature for the State of West Bengal. Therefore, as has been done many times earlier whenever unfortunately President's rule had to be imposed on various States of the Union when popular governments could not function in those States for one reason or another, we have to move this Bill here to authorise the President to enact laws on behalf of the State Legislature of West Bengal.

We have also added a system by which a Consultative Committee is formed to advise the President on enactment of such laws to enable the hon. Members who serve on that Committee to raise various other points which are non-legislative in nature. We want as much of popular element associated with the administration even in President's rule so that we acquaint all hon. Members about the various problems that the State administration faces there during President's rule. Therefore, we also have a system by which the hon. Members can raise many points during the deliberations of this Committee and all these points, as far as possible, are answered in the session of the Committee itself and if the answers cannot be given in the session of the Committee, then the Members are sent information later on by the Government .

Sir, there is not much for me to say as far as this particular matter is concerned. I would commend this particular Bill to the acceptance of the House. Sir, before I sit down I would state that the membership of this Committee is proposed to be 60 as it was when the State of West Bengal came under President's rule earlier and I think this is a good size for the Committee in which we can get the representation of all the Groups and Parties that function in this House and the Upper House. Therefore, I hope the House will pass this Bill.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the Power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make Laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं इस कंसिड्रेशन मोशन का विरोध करना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can oppose it when you speak on the subject.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरे ग्राउन्ड पर विरोध करना चाहता हूं। मैंने स्पीकर को लिखा है कि 377 के अन्दर विरोध करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने संदेशा भेजा कि अभी कर दीजिए। ला मिनिस्टर के पास भी मेरा स्टेटमेन्ट भेजा गया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I thought that when a motion to take the Bill into consideration has been moved, it is open to discussion. At the time when you are called to speak—your name is there—you can raise all the issues, but not in this way.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस बिल पर नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मैं इस बिल पर विचार करने के प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ बोलना चाहता हूं कि वह आना ही नहीं चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Madhu Limaye, you know the rules much better than many of us. At this stage, the only thing you can do is to raise a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर ही खड़ा हुआ हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order? You are now talking on the merits of the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : फर्क यह है कि यह बिल राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया है। अगर यहां पर पेश किया जाता तो उसी समय मैं इसका विरोध करता।

मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि इस पार्लमेन्ट के जो अधिकार कानून बनाने के हैं वह राष्ट्रपति को देने के लिए यह विधेयक है लेकिन इस पर विचार करने के पहले मैं मन्त्री महोदय से खुलासा चाहता हूं—उस दिन भी मैंने सवाल उठाया था लेकिन उसका उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया कि जो राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा यहां पर की गई और उस घोषणा की तहत राष्ट्रपति ने साफ शब्दों में कहा है कि गवर्नर के सारे अधिकार मेरे पास हैं और गवर्नर को मैं अपने अधिकार दे सकता हूं लेकिन गवर्नर मेरी निगरानी में और मेरे आदेशानुसार काम करेगा। यह जो आर्डर जारी किया गया है, मेरे पास समय नहीं है लेकिन प्रेसिडेंशल प्रोक्लेमेशन में और साथ-साथ जो आर्डर पास किया गया है.. (**व्यवधान**)

मैं कह रहा हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन को यह लोग तोड़ रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you opposing consideration at this Stage?—that is the main question. If you want to make any submission on the Bill, you may say that when you speak on the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल पर मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मैं तो अपोज कर रहा हूं कि इस पर विचार नहीं किया जाय जब तक सरकार का खुलासा नहीं आता। इंट्रेक्शन स्टेज पर आता तो उसी समय विरोध करता।

मेरा कहना यह है कि राष्ट्रपति ने अनुच्छेद 356 में अधिकार लिये गवर्नर के सारे कार्यपालिका के अधिकार लिए, और इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो पार्लियामेंट का अधिकार है कानून बनाने का वह आप गवर्नर को दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति को वो अधिकार प्रेसीडेंशल

प्रोक्लेमेशन के साथ प्राप्त हो गये गर्वनर के सारे अधिकार। इन सारे अधिकारों के बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल का गवर्नर अतिक्रमण कर रहा है, और जब केन्द्र के द्वारा हिदायत दी गयी कि फलां फलां व्यक्ति को चीफ सेक्रेटरी नियुक्त करो तो 33 दिन तक राज्यपाल ने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया। वह यहां पर आये, सात दिन के बाद चीफ सेक्रेटरी के बारे में निर्णय हुआ है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी होने के बाद क्या गवर्नर को कोई अधिकार रह गया था? गवर्नर सिर्फ प्रेसीडेंट का एक एजेन्ट बन गया था और प्रेसीडेंट के आदेशानुसार काम करना यह उनका काम है। लेकिन क्या-क्या यह धवन साहब नाटक कर रहे हैं। कल के **हिन्दुस्तान टाम्इस** में निकला है, यह जो ऐडवाइजर हैं किसी राज्य में मैंने नहीं देखा जहां राष्ट्रपति शासन हुआ :

All the four advisers and the Governor will hold a cabinet type of meeting at the Writers' building on Saturday morning.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हो रहा है कि कैबिनेट के जो अधिकार हैं उनको यह लोग छीन रहे हैं और गवर्नर अपने को चीफ मिनिस्टर बना रहा है। गवर्नर को इस तरह का कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि जो प्रेसीडेंशियल घोषणा है और जो आर्डर है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Point of order has amounted to a speech. It ceases to be a point of order if you make a long speech.

श्री मधु लिमये : पौइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन के तहत गवर्नर को अपना कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उसको राष्ट्रपति के एजेन्ट के नाते काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल का गवर्नर यह सारे अधिकार जैसे वह कोई स्वतंत्र राज्यपाल हो, मनमाने ढंग से काम कर सकता है, इस तरह उसका सारा व्यवहार है। ऐडवोकेट जनरल के बारे में भी वह यही कह रहे थे। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल को हटाने के लिये वह कोई आदेश जारी करेंगे, क्योंकि राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों का उल्लंघन कर रहा है।...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't see how what the Governor is said to have done or not done will stand in the way of consideration of the Bill here.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कार्यपालिका के अधिकारों को जब दुरुपयोग हो रहा है तो कानून बनाने के अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा? यह मैं प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't think it is a Point of Order.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बात को उठाया कैसे जाय, हमको समझाइये ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will be Point of Order only if you establish that this will stand in the way of consideration of the Bill here. I don't think that it stands in the way of this House considering this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन को आश्वासन मिलना चाहिये कि राष्ट्रपति को जो अधिकार देंगे उसका दुरुपयोग श्री धवन नहीं करेंगे।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Duputy Speaker., Sir, This Bill comes before us in pursuance of the Presidential Proclamation in regard to West Bengal promulgated on 19th March, 1970. The first thing which I would like to say is this, as to what it is that the Government proposes to do now. It is going to have a committee of 60 Members of Parliament, a nominated committee, with no powers whatever, and it is going

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

to take unto itself all the executive power, without having the control which would operate in a normal democracy of a legislature. Now, if the Legislature stands suspended and the Parliament is going to be entrusted with this democratic right, then, the least that we must insist is that this Committee of 60 should not be nominated.

But, Sir, this Committee need not even be consulted. The President can enact any legislation as he likes whether it be during Parliamentary session or not; and he may consult the Committee if he thinks it necessary.

To-day the position seems to be like this. As you see, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Council of Ministers are busy toppling government after government. If this becomes the pattern, then, very soon the President, under the direction of either the Home Minister or the Prime Minister will take over the dictatorial rights over 50 per cent of the States. In effect what the Government proposes to do is to proclaim democracy; to say that it is standing by the Constitution but it is trying to subvert the Constitution at every stage. What Shri Madhu Limaye has raised was not raised in a proper way. Of course, he has got the right to say what he says, namely, that this violates the very spirit of the Constitution. We have all been feeling that Shri Dhawan has not been acting as a Governor. He loses no opportunity whatsoever to use the public platform to say what he wants to say. He makes it a point with all the powers that are there and that are entrusted to him, to use them as though he is the Chief Minister. We saw a few days back some headlines in the papers that Shri Dhawan refused to make Shri Malik, the Chief Secretary. When he goes to Burdwan, he sees that all the publicity are concentrated at him. Do they want to make the Governor's office a political office? What is more extreme is that all the governors will be acting as only toppling agents. As they have done in the past, they will be acting directly under the executive head, namely, the Prime Minister. This is the position at present.

Therefore, I would like to say that if there is to be a Parliamentary Committee, then that Committee must be given its due respect for considering whatever legislation that is to be passed for the State of Bengal.

There is then, a question of the Advocate General of Bengal. He is supposed to be advising on very important matters. Why is it that the Advocate General who is known to have had certain political affiliations continues to be the Advocate General?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): He has been changed and Shri Vanmalidas has taken his place.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Well I am glad to hear this. Even during the President's Rule in Bengal, the situation has not improved at all. We have had news the other day in the papers of violence of Naxalbari activities and so on and so forth. Government, I suppose, thinks that by using the military force or police force they can bring order in Bengal. Bengal requires a period of peace and stable administration. But, there is uncertainty in Bengal. Assembly stands suspended. Even those in charge of administration to-day do not know who their masters are going to be tomorrow? We hear all sorts of political machinations that are going on. We also hear of several combinations being explored. How do you expect either the police or the administration to function objectively because tomorrow the very people against whom they take action now may become their masters.

So the Central Government should take some decision in this matter. Let them take a decision that they want to have President's rule for a given time to give the State time to recover. Let them take a decision that they want fresh election as Shri Jyoti Basu wants. And we see that he enjoys the confidence of the Prime Minister. But I cannot understand this uncertainty, this sword of Democles' hanging over the people of the State. That is why you cannot expect any stability and success in curbing the persistent violent activities in the State.

What is at the back of this violence, turbulence and state of almost anarchy? We have

this border State of Bengal which has had the largest part of industrial investment. Some years ago when we postponed the Five Year Plan, we had the phenomenon of all these heavy industries with installed capacity lying idle. Unemployment grew and nothing was done about it. This is at the back of the situation. No amount of police or military force is going to help matters. To make matters worse, there has been, I am sorry to say, the most obvious type of political interference from the Centre.

The powers of the State Government in relation to the Centre are, if I may say so, more or less the same as those of the district or zila prishads in relation to the State. The Central Government can strangle the economy of the State by pulling strings as they want to. This is a fact of political life today. If timely investment had been made in Bengal, if employment opportunities had been created, and if we could have seen that this most vulnerable State had the required opportunities for people to work, we would not have made the foolish mistake we have. Here the population pressure is the second highest in the country. Therefore, people have to converge into the towns to get employment. We were saying even three or four years ago that over a lakh of people are unemployed. But unfortunately when plan projects are taken up, political considerations come in. They considered the Paradeep port because a certain Chief Minister happened to be their favourite at the time, whether it was economically justifiable or not. But they ignored the Haldia port. When it comes even to development of other things like oil, they have this carrot dangling before the nose of the Chief Ministers: 'You go along with me; then you will get your refinery'. This is the way the Centre has behaved.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): The rule of relevancy should be applied to some extent at least.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Of course, it is relevant. I say categorically that the political conditions existing in Bengal today will spread all over India unless Government follow some justice in the matter of operating their policies. This is a fact which cannot be denied. We have seen how purely political considerations, enter into allocation of resources. We see time and again that Chief Ministers can get away with something if they are the favourites of the Prime Minister. They could not get away with it in Bengal. That was the fact of the case. They tried it in many States, but they could not get away with it in Bengal. The result is what we see today. If they dabble in the internal politics of every State, they will have this conflagration growing and growing.

Finally, I would like to submit that if this Parliamentary Committee is going to be set up, let it not be the sort of Consultative Committee that we have on various Ministries. No-body will be interested, and it is not fair to make Members of Parliament responsible for something on which they cannot have a decisive vote.

This is, I am sorry to say, the result of the Government's misrule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have got only two hours for this debate, and I would request the Members to be very brief in their speeches.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West): While I rise to support this Bill, I feel sorry that we are called upon to extend our support to President's Rule the second time in the course of two years. It is not a good thing that the normal constitutional machinery should be supplanted by the Presidential form of Government, because whatever may be the merits of Presidential Rule, one thing is certain that it is detached from the popular touch which a Government based on electoral support lawfully commands.

Coming as I do from West Bengal and particularly Calcutta, it is my duty to point out to the Government in particular that if the Presidential form of Government, following upon the Proclamation made under Article 365

[Shri A. K. Sen]

of the Constitution, is only going to another phase of governmental rule in West Bengal, the people of that State will be sorely frustrated.

Ever since the partition of the country, the most serious impact of the partition has been felt by this unfortunate State. There has been no transfer of population. It is to our credit that, unlike in the West, the entire minority population belonging to the Muslim community remained in Bengal. Though it is a matter of pride for us, it was at the same time a source of very great stress and strain for the State because from the other wing of Bengal came millions of refugees, from districts where the Hindus were in a majority like Khulna, driven out in thousands and thousands, and that flow still continues, so that in that truncated state you do not have enough land, you do not have enough schools, you do not have enough employment, you do not have hospitals to look after the diseased who are coming. In fact, the entire civic life of Bengal crumbled, and we were almost going to be destroyed but for the able leadership of our former Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy. Due to the great ability that he showed as an administrator and the stable Government which was formed under him, we succeeded in weathering to a certain extent this great avalanche which overwhelmed us, but during the last few years the problems have been ignored.

I remember I came to this House in 1957. I came at a time when millions of refugees were still coming, when the whole city of Calcutta was crumbling to pieces. The water works, drainage, every thing proved to be completely insufficient to cope with the population which had then swelled to six millions within the metropolitan area. I remember that I used to beg of successive Finance Ministers to extend a little sympathetic consideration to this problem not because we belonged to that particular State, but because we felt that it was a problem for the whole country, arising as it did from the partition of the country which every one undertook and the consequences of which every one has to bear. The whole of India bears that consequence. I remember that our former Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others gave solemn promises year after year. Yet, what has happened? It is no use blaming people for the violence which we see today in Bengal; the out burst which we see every day. After all, when frustration comes, when it comes to a breaking-point which transcends all limits of tolerance and endurance, some how the effervescence is bound to be evident. This is human nature any where in the world. You cannot keep the people tied down to suffering for decades. It is one of the keys to the problem of Bengal today. It is no use blaming a particular party; it is no use blaming particular groups; it is no use blaming particular facets of violence or law-breaking or other forms of outbreak. The essential problem has been missed; if not missed, they discovered but not properly met and faced. This is the kind of sorrow in Bengal which now cries for redress, and if redress does not come, very soon we shall see a state of affairs which will bring possibly its impact on the whole country.

19 hrs.

Take, for instance, the city of Calcutta. What have we done for the last 20 years? Four million people have come from the other side of India, and sitting there all around as squatters, with no proper schools; no housing proper; no water; no proper toilet; no proper civic amenities. And as a result the whole city is now in ruins; go anywhere on the streets there; they are full of potholes; a ride in the car is more a torture than a pleasure. Everything has come to a breaking-point. What are we going to do? It is now recognised that at least Rs. 200 crores would be needed at least for the next ten years to start with a modicum, a beginning, which would be necessary to bring redress and hope to the suffering millions which now manifest themselves every day in the form of violence, in the shape of agitation and in various other forms.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Government that this Presidential form of rule will justify itself if it at least succeeds in bringing the initiative and at least starting the work for the reconstruction of the metropolitan area which now is the home of eight millions of almost suffering people, with no employment, no security of life, no proper education; nothing

to hope for eight millions of people, which is double the size of the Swiss population.

Therefore, this problem has to be faced. It is no use saying that there are no funds. We have to sit together; let us sit together, let us hear all the parties. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri is here; Shri Samar Guha is here; Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is there; Prof. Mukerjee is there. All of us are together in this demand that we must sit together and make a beginning to end this great suffering which has been the lot of Bengal for over a decade.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamand Harbour): Not lip-service, but genuine service. (*Interruption.*)

SHRI A. K. SEN: Yes, genuine service; we want not merely the pretence of genuine service but a real, sincere, genuine service. I am very glad that he has mentioned genuine service.

As I said, you must now make a beginning. It does not brook any further delay, and all this fund has to be raised and, if necessary, we must appeal to the outside world, to all countries, for help to bring to an end this human problem. It is a human problem. I remember in the United Nations the debate on the refugee problem. About a million refugees had come from Palestine to Jordan. I remember in the United Nations in 1955, when the debate was going on, I asked Prof. Sukeri, who was then representing Jordan—he was a great Arab leader—"How many refugees have you got in Jordan?" He said about a million. I replied we have several millions in the corners of Calcutta, and yet we have not appealed to the United Nations. I know the difficulty of the Central Government having shortage of funds; but this problem has to be met. The Prime Minister, the other leaders of Government and the leaders of the Opposition all of us must sit together and the Calcutta problem has to be solved. Its transport, railways, employment, education and every thing has to be put on a proper footing.

The next problem is, we must immediately initiate a proper machinery to start working forthwith all the block levels for the purpose of re-distribution of surplus land, either kept benami or kept over the ceilings without delay. Quasi-judicial authorities must be set up immediately at every block. A declaration must be made that there will be a speedy and forth right re-distribution of surplus land by these quasi-judicial authorities, so that the landless peasantry and landless labour may get land.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What about facing the people in a mid-term poll?

SHRI A. K. SEN: At the moment, I am not thinking of electoral fights. We have had two elections in the last two years and that has not brought much job to the people who have voted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Don't get cold feet.

SHRI A. K. SEN: It is not a question of cold feet, but it is a question of responsibility, a question of awakening to the problems and trying to solve them. I know it will not please many that the Government should start redistributing the land through the legal machinery, because some people think that the legal machinery is useless and it must be done by force. There are some people who do not believe in redistribution of land through law or legal machinery; they believe in rousing the people and asking them to squat on other people's land. We have known people who themselves possess acres and acres of land, who have gone and squatted on the land belonging to small peasants owning 4 or 5 bigas. I can name them. I know this idea of starting immediate work through quasi-judicial authorities to be set up forth with for redistribution of lands to the hundreds and thousands of landless labourers would not please many people and we may not be unanimous on that. But I am sure the Government is alive to the problem. I appeal to the Home Minister, Mr. Chavan and to Mr. Shukla, who is piloting this Bill to declare while replying to this motion that this will be done forthwith.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, we are all unhappy that West Bengal and her people should be going through the turmoil they have been suffering from during the past two years and more. I personally deplore the necessity that had arisen not once but twice for the imposition of President's rule there. We are also unhappy at the repeated failure of the usual democratic processes and democratic institutions to give satisfaction to the people of West Bengal and assure them security of person, of property, employment, movement from place to place, residence and education. Our friends have said that we should consider the problem of West Bengal as an all-India problem. We are all in favour of it. They said that we should do all that we possibly could for the social and economic upliftment of the West Bengal people, especially the refugees. My hon. friend, who had just spoken, who had experience of being a Cabinet Minister himself, said that he is aware of the paucity of funds. For 20 years, the Congress Party has been ruling this country and in spite of it, there have been these problems. They have come down to us with almost insoluble problems of water, drainage, education, health, railways, ordinary transport and distribution of surplus land. In addition to that, there is no security of life at all; everybody has admitted it. Neither is there any security of employment. Sources of employment in industries and factories are also getting less and less. How have all these problems arisen after twenty years of their administration? Did we not give West Bengal proportionately as much as we have given to Punjab? But you see the difference now. Why should it be so? It is no good telling that all these things have happened merely because India as a whole has not discharged her responsibility towards Bengal just as well as she discharged her responsibility towards the other refugees and areas which were loaded with refugees.

Now we are loaded with this President's raj. My hon. friend was saying that he was very unhappy. I am not so unhappy. It has become inevitable; it should have come much earlier. The people of West Bengal need not have been put through that terrible tortuous regime over thirteen months. They should have been saved from that trouble by removing that Ministry. But they did not have that courage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Self-imposed leaders.

SHRI RANGA: The Congress spokesmen were right in saying that it was this government which played politics there and it is playing politics even today. Otherwise, they could have come forward and said "yes, we are advising the President to take over the administration, not for six months, not for one year, but under the emergency powers of the Constitution, articles 358 to 360".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is coming in Orissa also.

SHRI RANGA: It does not matter. In that case, the people of West Bengal would have enough time to achieve some stability, to enjoy some stability, some security, some law and order, some peace, peace for their person, for their families, for their community, for their society, for their cities and villages also. Today it is not there. In spite of that, this Government simply come forward with this limited proposition. Why? Because they are dependent on those parties for their votes. Otherwise, where are they? They must somehow carry on their show. Therefore, they are carrying on that show. We are opposed to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Money bags.

SHRI RANGA: I have never sold myself to money bags. So also Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. Both of us are above money bags. The only thing is that we happen to disagree in our political approach. He approaches problems in one way and I approach them in another way. Yet, in this democracy we are able to coexist.

My point is this. There has been political thuggery there in West Bengal. For how many years? For all these years. I used to complain to my late friend, Dr. B. C. Roy, who has the leader in the State and to Pandit Nehru here, from the Congress Working Committee right to the opposition benches. They

were playing with fire, as Shri Sen has said, Certainly, they played with fire in Bengal. They played politics all the time. Did they talk democracy to the people? No, not at all. Did they not try to carry on their administration by simply bribing the so-called leaders of the people, so-called guides of the people in all political parties? Not only the Congress Party enjoyed the patronage but the other parties in the opposition also enjoyed the patronage of my late friend, Dr. B. C. Roy. In this way, they had demoralised the political life of West Bengal.

It is no wonder that our party is not functioning in Bengal. I confess it, I tried my best through my friends to establish my party there because I have plenty of friends there. But though there are friends for Ranga, there are no friends for the party of freedom, the Swatantra Party. They ask: what is this freedom, we do not want this kind of freedom, we want the freedom which our friends, the Communists and socialists have been telling us about, what prevails in Soviet Russia and China. However much I try to tell them "look here, there is no such freedom in those countries, not even the freedom of speech", they would not believe because for years their ears have been plugged by the propaganda that my friends have been carrying on. While this propaganda was going on these friends of the Congress Party and my friends also on this side when they were on that side they were deaf to our warnings. They would not carry the massage of Mahatma Gandhi of India's freedom, India's chapter on fundamental rights in this Constitution to the people of Bengal. Instead of that they played politics all the time with the people of Bengal. That is why we are faced with this.

Therefore, I would like to make one or two suggestions to my hon. friends. I am glad that they are going to increase the strength of this Committee—I speak, subject to correction—so that all the elected MPs from Bengal in this House would be included in that Committee in addition to quite a number of us. I have already indicated it is not going to be merely a nominated committee as my hon. friend Mrs. Mukerjee has said. It is a committee that is going to be fixed up in consultation with all the political parties and nominated certainly but named by the Speaker. Therefore, it is not going to be a nominated committee. If it is a nominated committee I would be the last person to join.

I have joined similar committees. I have had some experience. Therefore, I would like to warn my hon. friends, Sir, they bring from time to time when these committees meet huge Bills to pass which takes their House several weeks but unfortunately when it comes to these advisory committees they give us only one or two days. They want us to make some observations. We make some observations and thereafter they reserve for themselves the final decision as to the final shape the proposed Bill is to take before it receives the assent of the Governor. That procedure has got to be altered. They have got to give more time to these advisory committees in order to enable them to give detailed consideration, scrupulous consideration, honest consideration for the problem that is placed before them and let me warn them also West Bengal is not like any other State, not even like Kerala. West Bengal is an entity by itself. Therefore, West Bengal's problems have got to be dealt with special care and consideration and a tremendous lot of statesmanship and more than that with so much more of foresight.

Further, Mr. Dhavan is a wrong man. We have already said it earlier too. We do not like his political antecedents. We protested also against his appointment there to London and now to Bengal. He is a wrong man and the sooner they replace him by another more sensible, wiser and more patriotic person than him—I would not say he is not patriotic—better it would be for this Government and West Bengal. Unfortunately, during the last 13 months they have tried to introduce politics into the administration, into police and all these places. Now they have introduced is in the Government's bhavan also. I want this Government to try and see that the administration, the police and the Governor's bhavan

[Shri Ranga]

the whole atmosphere of West Bengal is freed from party politics, from ideological predilections and prejudices and West Bengal is given a good and decent Government and honest and efficient Government.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee described his own Government as an "uncivilised and barbarous Government" everybody understood that its end was near. So, if the Government has fallen today the credit should go to those who constituted the Government itself and should not be attempted to foisted upon this or the other party. I am sure either the whole group should bear it or at least one of the constituent units to which all fingers have been pointed even amongst the united front. They should bear the credit of having brought down their own Government. It is neither the Home Minister here nor Smt. Indira Gandhi nor the Congress is responsible none except themselves.

There should be a realisation of that. Now the President's rule has come. A new Bill is introduced. We support this Bill ; that under the President's rule an attempt could made now to reconstruct the life of the people and the life of the State where the life has been completely damaged during the last 1½ years' rule under the UF Government. Everybody knows and it has been realised on all hands that law and order has been the first casualty under that Government. I am not going into that question. It has been discussed already in this House.

The second casualty has been education. I will take up this education question only. The educational atmosphere has been so much polluted that the entire educational structure and life of the students have been disrupted. What is necessary now is that the educational administration should be restored to its proper status and the student life should be rehabilitated on the usual intellectual basis. What I am deeply distressed to find is that the way the student life has been disrupted, Bengal which gives India the cream of intellect will fall back intellectually at least for two generations to come.

Everyone knows how the Jadavpur University has been disrupted. The Presidency College which used to be called the leading institution in the east is disrupted. The Calcutta University is disrupted. What does it all lead to ? It leads to one conclusion that the intellectual life of the people of the State has been so much damaged that it will require a lot of time and a lot of care to bring it back to its own normal functioning. That is what I want to emphasize when I refer to these things.

What has been done in the educational sphere is nothing short of a scandal. The CPM Minister who was in charge of education tried to see to it that their own men were put at every key post, everywhere beginning from primary education upto university stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That was your tactics. We never did it.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I will give you examples. As many as 300 Managing Committees of secondary schools have been scrapped and their administration handed over to C. A. N. men. About 50 Headmasters have been compelled to resign either by gheraos or by threats or by any other means.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Now replace them back.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : That is so in the Primary Schools. Only two days back it has appeared in the papers that in a conflict between CPM and another constituent of the UF over the election of the Managing Committee of a school in Narkaldanga there was one murder. It is happening even under President's rule because old habits die hard. That is the position in educational world and that worries me most. I would ask those in-charge of the new arrangement that has been contemplated in this Bill to see to it that we get back the normal functioning of our own educational system.

After President's rule there is sudden eruption of Naxalite activities in the State here and there. I have my own doubts whether all these are genuine nexalite activities or whether they are covers and cloaks for other interests

which are using them as shields in order to bring the President's rule into discredit. There are suggestions made about probes and enquiries. The point of view I am now putting before the House may also be examined whether Nexalite activities which have erupted after the President's rule are being used by interested elements as cloaks and covers for their own purposes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : 4 C. I. D. officers have been sent from the Centre and they are working as agents provocaters and creating all this trouble.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : If I had my way, Sir, I would suggest that the People's Representation Act should have an amendment that a garrulous person may not become a Member of the Lok Sabha. An amendment may be brought by the Law Minister so that Members can speak without interruption.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu should not indulge in such things. He must be pulled up. He may be asked to go out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Mind your own business. You have no right to speak about West Bengal.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You have in business to behave like this in the House. We cannot tolerate it. (*Interruption*). We know how to deal with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You have no right to speak here about West Bengal.

SHBI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This kind of behaviour should not be tolerated.

SHRI RANGA : We wânt the whole of India to think of West Bengal. But this gentleman says, he has no right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would appeal to Mr. Basu to check himself. Let the hon. Member finish his speech.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I am prepared to plead with you on behalf of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I do not at all feel disturbed by what he says. On the other hand, I enjoy it.

By referring to the Central C. I. D. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu reminds me of another point. The CPM took particular care to put their own men at every key post in the police department. And that is how the Police Administration was utilised for a particular purpose to the detriment of the Administration, to the detriment of the Chief Minister, and to the detriment of the people of the State. (*Interruption*) I do not want to go into examples now. Everybody knows the incident in which irritated policemen raided the assembly, chased the Speaker and compelled the Speaker to fly out of the window. When the irritated policemen met the Home Minister Shri Jyoti Basu suddenly the roaring lions became bleeting lambs. They became very good boys and quietly took with bent heads whatever rebuke Jyoti Basu gave them—What is the conclusion? There is only one conclusion which occur to every body. I did not want to digress; but I have been distracted.

Under Jyoti Basu's rule the Police Karmachari Samiti was formed. When the Police Karamchari Samiti saw that the UF Government was going to fall they said they were not going to tolerate the ousting of the U. F. Government by any force and they said that "we shall see to it that any one who brings it down cannot rule. These 40,000 police officials will not remain as silent spectators if the U. F. Government is ousted out of office." Under the President's rule I suggested regeneration of education. But, along with the administrative improvement developmental work should also be undertaken. I can mention three things—one is this. Employment should be provided to the people. About 170 factories are either closed or are under lock-up. What is the condition of the lives of the people? Because of unemployment, the families of these people are affected. So these factories must be brought back to the normal working and there should be other developmental works. I should suggest that there should be a North Bengal Development Board which should look to the improvement of North Bengal. Already there is a proposal for such a Board. There

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

is provision in the budget and the Planning Commission has also approved of it. There is another proposal. That is with regard to Teesta Mahanandi Irrigation Scheme. This should be taken up. And youths who are getting distracted should be persuaded to come under the system of national social service. And if they can be persuaded and if they are brought under the national social service, I believe much of the malady which we suffer from and which is affecting their career in education will go. And these may be taken up now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having imposed President's Rule in Bengal, this Bill had to come and there is no question of opposing it. The only thing that I want to say about this Bill is this. We are going to set up a Committee of Parliament for helping the President or the Governor as its agent to make legislation for West Bengal. I have some experience of such Committees. They are only consultative committees. They meet for one day in six months. As such there is no use of appointing such committees. If this Committee is to be real, it must have all elected Members from Bengal and some others and it should sit for longer periods and it should meet more often so that it can do the job that is entrusted to it properly. If there is no legislature it does not matter. The Parliament is the Legislature for the whole country and Parliament or the Committee of Parliament is competent to make laws for the whole country and for Bengal also. Therefore, from that point of view, it does not matter whether there is a Committee of this House or the other House or both put together; or there is a separate Legislature for Bengal. But it must be given proper time and facilities to legislate for Bengal after full consideration of the measures that are before us.

One more thing that I want to say is this. Unfortunately, the Governor who has to carry out the work of the Government there on behalf of the President has become a controversial figure. I have nothing against Shri Dhawan personally. He is a nice man as also a very well travelled and well-read man. Somehow he has got himself involved too much with one of the political parties and has therefore, become a very controversial man. It is too much to expect of him to establish the conditions which are needed there and if things are not to go on like this in that troubled part of the country. Therefore, it would be in the interest of Shri Dhawan himself if he is transferred from there. I would request the Central Government to take early decision to transfer him to some other State and some other really competent and non-controversial man is sent there as Governor who may set things right there. The third thing I would like to bring to your notice is this. In some parts of Bengal, there are some people who want to make West Bengal Indian Yennan from where they might extend the Chinese type of revolution and bring India under the Communist control. They have made no secret of it and I pay my tribute to them for their frankness. They have made no secret of their intentions. People are going about declaring Shri Mao-Tse-Tung as their leader and they want India to be annexed by China. In effect they are taking advantage of the freedom and liberty that is granted to them by our Constitution to destroy it, to wreck it. I stand for democracy; I stand for liberty and freedom of every individual. But no party or individual can be given freedom to use that freedom to destroy the freedom itself. Therefore, the time has come when not only this Government but all the nationalist and democratic parties in the country should seriously think that whether we can allow such elements to go on doing what they are doing to-day.

Shri Jyoti Basu is already talking of having a 'blood bath'. Our Home Minister and Government say, 'We do not want to ban any party'. Let them not. But how are they going to tackle this problem. It cannot be tackled just by appeals. They have to be firm with them. If they cannot, tomorrow a situation may arise when even if they want to be firm with them, they will not be able to be firm. Therefore, time is a very important factor in this situation. I would like Government not to sleep over it, not to have a complacent view, but take serious and strong action against the Naxalites, Marxists and all other elements who have extra-territorial loyalty, who want to subvert Indian democracy and freedom. Whatever the dangers, odds and difficulties may be, Government

must do their duty and come out firmly. Whatever difference we may have with the Government, on this question of preserving the unity, Constitution and democracy in the country, they will have our backing. Therefore, let them not develop cold feet but deal with these elements in the only language they understand, because the language of democracy does not suit them.

I am happy that Shri A. K. Sen referred to the question of minorities. He said there was no transfer of population in 1947; as it happened in the case of East and West Punjab. It is too late now to weep over it; it cannot be done now. It is not a practical proposition. But Government must realise that if they do a thing, they must also pursue it to its logical end. Dr. Ambedkar, our great law-giver had said: "If you accept partition, you will have to accept its logical corollary, exchange of population." It happened in the western side and so we were saved there. But unfortunately, at that time there were no leaders in Bengal who had foresight to visualise these things. The Congress leaders at that time thought the Muslim votes would be in their pockets. So they kept quiet over it. Now because those votes have slipped out of their hands and fallen into the lap of the Communists, Shri A. K. Sen also thinks the same way as we do.

I am not against any body, not the least against Muslims who are my own country men. They are only converts, they are not foreigners. But I do feel that if they want to be in India, they should behave as Indians. Now Shri A. K. Sen has come out openly with tongue in cheek. He did not have the courage to say what he has said today before. We have to do something to Indianise them so that they come into the mainstream of our national life and do not play the game of the communists. We must remember that when the Muslim League demanded the partition of the country, the only organised group which supported them was the Communist Party of India. Therefore, alliance of the Communists with pro-Pak elements is not new. It was there in 1945, 1946, 1947 and now again.

Therefore, I would warn the Government to beware of them. This alliance is not confined to Bengal or Kerala; it can attain all-India proportions when it will spell disaster for the country, for our democracy and all that we have stood for, for ages. Hence it is the duty of all nationalist forces to do something to check mate this unholy, dangerous, anti-national and anti-democratic alliance, which is out to destroy the unity, integrity and democracy of the country.

Lastly, the problems of Bengal are difficult. There are a crore of refugees. The population pressure is very great. While dealing with the anti-national elements strongly, something will also have to be done to ameliorate the lot of the people there. The discontent among the refugees is quite natural. Unfortunately, in Bengal Jan Sangh is weak. In the western region, the discontent of the refugees was projected by the Jan Sangh. Therefore, they did not fall into the hands of the anti-national elements, the communists. But in Bengal, because the Congress policies were wrong and the refugees had to find some platform from which they could voice their feelings, they have gone to the camp of the Communists who are exploiting them. The Communists are only exploiting them, they do not want to solve their problems. If they wanted to solve their problems, they would have done something. According to their ideology and methodology they want to increase discontent, so that people become frustrated and lose faith in the democratic order, because then only can they play their game of bringing about an armed revolution which they dream. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the nationalist forces to try to redeem the people of Bengal, the unfortunate displaced people from East Pakistan from their clutches. That can be done firstly by inculcating a strong spirit of nationalism into them, secondly by economic steps through which they can be properly resettled,—unemployment is removed and young men are given jobs—and thirdly by following an effective policy, reciprocal policy, towards Pakistan, so that Pakistan may not keep on pushing more and more refugees from there. Even today there are ten million Hindus in Pakistan. They are being pushed out. Every day thousands of them are coming, and this will make the problem of West Bengal more acute. Therefore,

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

steps should be taken to see that this influx stops and that they are able to lead an honourable life in that area which is also their homeland. They never wanted partition. They have been left there inspite of themselves, and therefore, the Government of India also has some responsibility to see that they are given equal treatment, human treatment, in Pakistan.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : On a point of order. Further discussion on this Bill cannot be proceeded with because there is a serious defect.

Kindly look at rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure. It is very clear and it reads :

> "A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Bill has a Financial Memorandum attached to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEARER : I find there is a Financial Memorandum.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In my copy there is no such thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha has got the Financial Memorandum.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : That hardly meets the objection. We are not concerned with the Bill as it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. We are concerned with the Bill as it has been presented for consideration in this House, and the Bill as it has been presented in this House has no Financial Memorandum, and till a Financial Memorandum is supplied, we cannot proceed with the consideration of the Bill. You cannot help it by any amount of explanation that it was introduced in the other House. This is a serious lacuna.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : There are two stages so far as this Bill is concerned. When the Bill was moved in the Rajya Sabha, it was moved along with the Financial Memorandum. That Bill was also circulated so far as this House is concerned, and the Members had the copy of the original Bill along with the Financial Memorandum. Now, so far as the Bill which is in our hands is concerned, it is as passed by the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, the Bill does not attract rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think that is the correct position, as stated by Shri Bhandare.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur) : Within the short span of two years, President's rule has been imposed in Bengal twice, and the sigh of welcome with which the people of Bengal received the news of the termination of the popular Government only shows what a nightmare the public of West Bengal have been through. The reign of terror which was unleashed there only shows that, inspite of the statements of Mr. Jyoti Basu, the service rendered by him and his party was not a genuine service, but only lip service.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Face the people.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : We have faced the people. The verdict is clear. So, at the same time, I would say that what has originated as a minor incident in Naxalbari about three years back has now become a widespread issue, and I think there is hardly a State in our country where the Naxalbari issue is not present : it is only a matter of degree, variation and extent. I wish that the step which has been taken by the Central Government should have been taken much earlier, and I think I was one of those on the Congress Benches who had advocated the banning of left Communist party. Not only that. When the posters were distributed in the University campus at the Calcutta university, and also when all the McNamara anti-demonstrations had taken place, what happened ? I am afraid what has happened in the meantime

is torture, murder, loot, rapine and all the things which have been most humiliating and a disgrace to the people of Bengal. We said all this should be stopped altogether.

Now, the malady has become too deep. I do not think the banning of any party can help the solution of the problem at all. No matter what shade, what complexion the Communist party may have ; whatever their nomenclature, they all work with the same plans with the same objective, and the objective is to disrupt democracy, to hit at the very fundamental fabric of our life, to hit at our non-violent way of thinking and to hit at the basic freedoms which we should enjoy and which have been enshrined in our Constitution.

In today's *Times of India*, on the front page, we find that Mr. Jyoti Basu has said that there should be a revolution, a blood-bath. I do not understand how those who subscribe to democracy here, those who take the oath in this House can, at the same time, preach for a blood-bath. What is there to prevent the Central Government today to prevent such provocative speeches ?

19.47 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I would like to know what is there to prevent the Central Government from taking full note of the issue. I am afraid that this matter is not only the concern of the Home Ministry ; it is a matter which concerns the Minister of Industries, the Minister of Defence and the Prime Minister above all. I think this is a matter which vitally affects every State of India especially because Bengal is the State where the major key industries of the country are located : steel, coal, jute, tea and the engineering goods. But one after the other, we find that they are languishing. Except the engineering goods, all the other industries are languishing, because there is no political climate ; there is no healthy climate and because there are gheraos and intimidation and pressure tactics, and those people are leaving Calcutta and Bengal, which happen to be our old commercial centre ; we now find that there is flight of capital from there. There is no stability ; no security and the people are going away from there. This has to be halted.

At the same time, we find that Bengal has a special stake because of the fact that nearly half of our export trade and half the foreign trade of our country goes through the Calcutta port, and therefore, the Central Government ought to give it the importance that it primarily deserves. I feel that whatever the people are doing in Calcutta is not only preparing or paving the ground for infiltration of those ideas with the assistance of foreign arms, with the assistance of foreign literature, with the assistance of foreign money, but, at the same time, they are also paving the way for indoctrination of those ideas, and they are also paving the way for complete subversion of the democratic structure and fabric of Indian life. It is a very serious situation.

I would like to say that when the Governor took over the administration of West Bengal, there was a certain basic thing that was taken for granted. The first thing was to restore normalcy in the State, to make the people, the citizens of West Bengal, to feel that they would not be denied the basic, fundamental right to security of life ; that the women of Bengal will not be denied the very basic right to live and their chastity would be protected, and, at the same time, to make them feel that the citizens of West Bengal would be given the same protection of life and property and protection of their profession to which any citizen of India in any part of the country is entitled.

The second condition which would have been normally expected was to restore confidence in the business community. There is a crisis of confidence. I have been to Bengal four or five times last year and I have had the pleasure—I am afraid it is not a pleasure ; it is something disturbing—I have had the privilege of meeting some people from those quarters and I have found that there is a crisis of confidence. That faith in the business community must be restored. Thirdly, above all, we find that the police, whose vital role is to protect the people and to be the custodian of the rights of the people, is infiltrated by the communist

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

elements in West Bengal. That is why we find that daily incidents are taking place. What we are seeing today is not just a few bombing incidents or the explosion of the secretariat building or burning of trains and other public property. What we are seeing and what we are going to see is the explosion, which Mr. Jyoti Basu wants to see in future, the bombing and explosion of the very fabric of our democratic life. It is on this basis that I appeal to all the parties in the House—of course, I do not expect you to cooperate in this process of self-abnegation or self-annihilation--out I do certainly expect cooperation from all the other sane sections of the House. What concerns us today is a matter of vital interest.

I personally feel that there are three phases. The first phase is terrorising the public and demoralising the police and demoralising the business community. That is over and is also continuing. The second phase is, guerilla infiltration is already on. The saboteurs attack one place and while our intelligence is absolutely at a loss to locate which is the next target, we find the people are active in some other place. This hide and seek is going on permanently. These guerilla tactics have been imbibed from the other country. The third phase is being prepared and is going on—that is shock tactics, which is very common with the communist countries. They are attacking our altars of learning and the finest universities that the country can be proud of. Figures of people like Gandhi and Tagore have been attacked. These things react on the public mind psychologically. This is the shock tactics, the third phase of the communist attack. This is all going to be a prelude to the last and final stage of the drama, that is to over-run, create chaos and subvert democracy. My appeal to the House is, are we going to be mute spectators of this? May I expect that the Governor who is acting on behalf of the President will take his duty seriously? I am sure he has improved the situation, but what prevents Parliament from giving all the powers to the Governor? Even if it comes to military rule, I will be the first to say that the citizens of West Bengal should not be denied their fundamental rights, even if protection is to be granted by military rule. The Governor must be armed with all the powers to curb anti-social and anti-national elements within a certain stipulated time. At the same time, all the sections of the people must be approached. Their faith must be restored.

Then, there is the long-term policy also. The issues in Bengal are extremely deep. The problem of refugees is a very serious problem. The refugee population which stood at 6 million sometime back has shot up to 10 million now. This new generation of people who have swelled up in numbers have no social or ethical legacy.

I would like to know one thing. In 1964 Government of India took a decision that all the property which was left behind by the Muslims who went to Pakistan could only be given to the refugees from West Pakistan. Why was not the same amenity or facility given to the refugees who have come from East Bengal? If the Government could not do that, they should compensate the refugees in some other form; it can be in cash, kind, job or in some other way.

All I have to say today is that this matter must be viewed from a very wide perspective. Though Shri Jyoti Basu and some of his followers are very good people by themselves, when it comes to some matters they are prepared to hold the whole House to ransom. We cannot allow these things to happen. We must ensure that the rights enshrined in our Constitution are preserved and the people of Bengal are given the safety and security which they deserve. With these words, I endorse the Bill.

19.57 hrs.

POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I rise on a matter of personal explanation. Just now I got a message that two of our colleagues, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Madhu Limaye have stated that in the course of my visit to

them in the hospital—of course, I visited Shri Fernandes in the hospital and Shri Madhu Limaye in his house when they were injured in that unfortunate lathi charge—I told them that there was some conspiracy involved in this. This is absolutely wrong and I deny this. I am surprised and shocked how this very entirely wrong impression could have been carried by the two hon. Members. They are very distinguished Members of Parliament and if they were going to make a reference to me they should have informed me according to the parliamentary procedure in which case I would have been present and this unfortunate practice of adjourning the proceedings of the House and giving me an opportunity would not have arisen. I once again say that I said no such thing, there was no conspiracy or anything of that kind, as stated by those two hon. Members.

19.59 hrs.

WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after hearing many members here it seems to me that the problem of West Bengal is formidable and impossible of any solution. All the same, we have got to find some solutions for the problem.

First of all, I feel very much concerned with the set back which the United Front Government received in Bengal and earlier in some other States too. Because, after the 1967 elections there is a certain trend in this country. People have increasingly realised and tried to assert their democratic rights ; they wanted some alternative to the Congress monolithic rule that prevailed for the past twenty years. That was a healthy trend and I am sure that healthy trend will continue. I am sure by making the observations here I am not going to help the parties that have fallen out to come together. But still it is our duty to analyse as to why this situation has arisen.

20 hrs.

I was rather surprised and a little amused to hear Shri Bal Raj Madhok when he accused the Communist Party of being responsible for partition and creation of Pakistan by supporting that proposal. In fact, I am reminded of the good old octogenarian who is still alive in my State—I mean Rajaji—who was the first man who came in favour of the bifurcation of India and the creation of Pakistan. But this sort of allegations are being made because of the extreme views and allergies. I do not mean to argue that there cannot be any difference and the parties could forget the differences but a time has come in the country and I am sure Delhi is not far from the period when we have got to live with coalitions and united fronts. It makes me feel sorry that this situation could have arisen in Bengal simply as some Members have pointed out out of the failure of the partners in the united front. I do not want to apportion blame on anybody but one thing that distresses me very much because it happened in Kerala and more or less the same method was repeated in Bengal too. I would like to quote a sentence from hon. Member Shri A. P. Chaterjee who spoke the other day in the Rajya Sabha when this particular issue was discussed : "We say that legislation is a mechanism through which no land reforms can take place anywhere in the world." He went on to enumerate in stronger words as to how they feel about this rule of law. This is a thing which has distressed me very much because after all in this country there may be political differences, there may be economic differences, social differences, cultural differences but there is one thing the luxury of which we cannot afford, namely, the basic democratic fundamental right of the rule of law. Even in authoritarian countries we know there is some pretence as to the rule of law but if we are not going to stick to that phase I am afraid either the C. P. (M) or any other party can take the people along with them. According to me that has happened in Kerala. That is what is happening in Bengal. There is the accute problem of un- (employment ; the problem of poverty and other things due to various reasons that have

[Shri S. Kandappan]

been enumerated by other Members were accentuated by this method and the approach. That is how I look at this problem. It is for that party to mend matters but unless this sort of approach is eschewed and avoided and unless we try to think in the larger interest and accommodate the thinking of the other groups and also in tune with the feeling of the public it is really impossible to deliver the goods and rise up to the expectations of the people—what they expect from the Opposition parties in this country.

Then, Sir, secondly I would like to concentrate on the other aspect, namely, as to how the President's rule is going to solve the problems that are there in the State. Many points were made but nobody was in a position to suggest in concrete terms as to how the Centre should proceed. It is rather a difficult task and I do not propose to suggest those lines. But I would like to indicate broadly that the Government should try to avoid certain things which they indulged in doing in the past four or five weeks. They should try to see that the implementation of some of the policies of the united front government—as has even been accepted by Shri A. K. Sen and other Members—as very progressive and good do not receive a set back. Say, for example, their approach to land reforms, not their method of seizing land but their approach and initiation of doing something with regard to the settlement of landless labourers. And then whether the Government is going to be vindictive ; whether the Central Government is going to behave in a manner which is vindictive and try to reverse the whole trend or they are going to appreciate some of the trends created during the period when the united front was in power and try to see that the basic problems that very much concern the masses there are attended to. Though the method or the approach may be different, the Centre should see to it that the progressive policies are given a fillip and the matter is expedited.

If the previous consultative committees of a similar nature are any indication, I am afraid, the committee that the Government is going to form is not going to serve any purpose. What I would rather like to emphasize and impress upon the Government is that this committee should meet often and should do its work in a serious way as proposed by other Members earlier. The committee should rather have more powers. They should have the discussion in an open and can did way without trying to out do each other and without trying to indulge in politics. What West Bengal most needs at this juncture is the mitigation, if not the elimination, of the suffering, the poverty and other accumulated ills that are there. This is a serious problem as pointed out by other Members and in the larger interest of the nation the Centre should take it seriously and try to implement those policies.

When you were in the Chair earlier today there was some exchange of words when a reference was made to the Governor wanting to meet Birla and Birla not meeting the Governor and you expunged that. But this is a serious point. I do not think this is going to solve the problem at all. When there is already the problem of poverty, of unemployment and underemployment, when the people are very much worried about their day-to-day living, if they hear that industries are going to be shifted from their areas, naturally they will feel angry to whichever group they may belong or whatever political ideology they have. The way they behaved when the Governor wanted to discuss this problem with the industrialist, it provokes even me sitting in a distant place. This sort of thing must be set right. The Centre should act very strongly in situations of this type. They should not try to think in terms of politics ; they should rather try to think in terms of situations and conditions that prevail there and should seriously try to tackle them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, it is sad that West Bengal, which perhaps we can claim without arrogance has one of the most conscious and advanced electorates in our country, has to go through the unhappy experience of President's rule and the consequential Bill on the declaration of President's rule is now before us.

I have heard a good few adjectives about the United Front regime having been "terri-

ble, "an expression of political thuggery" and all that. I have a vocabulary of vituperation on which I can draw easily in answer to this kind of accusation but I shall desist. I shall only ask this House to remember that the United Front has been and continues to be a political concept which alone can solve the country's problems. The United Front has temporarily failed but there is no need at the present moment of acrimonious fault-finding about which we have had enough already. We in West Bengal are trying for a restoration of the United Front. Whatever be the intransigence of one or the other Party, we want to get it back and the effort continues. If that does not happen, if we cannot successfully restore the United Front, we wish that as soon as ever it is possible, elections take place in West Bengal and the present stage of the President's rule is not continued a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

I shall emphasize that the interim administration and the President's rule must make up its mind that there must not be, because there cannot be, any going back on the gains won by the people during the United Front administration. The working class of West Bengal and the peasantry, the Government employees, the teachers and so many other sections of the population have made certain gains which on no account should be sought to be taken away from them. In the name of the law, land which has been taken over by the peasantry, must not be restored to the Jotdars and others who have been exploiting them for generations. The prolonged non-implementation of land ceiling laws has created a situation where rectifications sought to be done by people's action almost inevitably entail a certain amount of excess. People's spirit has been aroused in such a manner that as against that the excesses are like dust in the balance. And I warn the Government not ever to try to take away the benefits which have been won by the people during the United Front regime. Any attempt of that sort must not be made.

Sir, I am rather diverted by the gestures. Mr. Chairman, I do not know this kind of diversion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): There should not be any diversion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I tell you. There are so many people. Sometimes they go a little bit this way or that way. You also do. Others also do.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Even Ministers of this country beckon to you from their seats when you are in the Chair. You are not a person to be beckoned. This is a peculiar thing which should not happen. Out of deference and dignity to the Chair I am constrained to suggest that this kind of intervention of proceedings on account of what I rather think to be misconduct should not take place. It takes away from the gravity and dignity of the debate. We do our best to maintain the debate at a high level. The Minister and the Chair do come into the picture. It is a very peculiar thing. I was saying....Sir, the Minister was not at all listening and the Home Minister is here. Nobody is here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed the State Minister to go for five minutes. He has gone. But other Ministers are here. They are taking notes and he will reply to you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: If I am not mistaken, there is a Deputy Minister of Home Affairs who is paid by this country. There is the Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Chavan. There are three of them. If one man is given leave, others can be present. I cannot understand this sort of thing.

Sir, there can be no going back on the gains made by the United Front. If you do, you will have to pay the price. The spirit of the people has been roused. If you talk about excesses which have taken place and which might have taken place when the people take back their rights which have been restricted for so many years, naturally, you have to do something which is naturally against the democratic desires of our people.

Mr. Bhattacharyya talked about education and degeneration. There is a lot of Naxalite destructionism. Must we not remember at the same time that things are so dismal, that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

corruption is so corrosive, that humbug is so widely propagated and idealism has been so much of an obvious illusion in this country, that our youth revolts and excesses take place and if a section of the youth comes to think that there should be a forest fire in this country and after the fire goes new life would sprout, would not there be something of that spirit which we ought to respect? Let us not merely talk about Naxalites or any other kind of destruction.

My friend, Mr. Bal Raj Madhok, has been talking in an infantile fashion about extra-territorial loyalties and that sort of thing. But the caravan of Communism will go on whatever be the barking all around it.

Ideas belong to every country and all this talk about extra-territoriality is something which shows a complete illiteracy in regard to political matters. Sir, our job however is for the time being to do something to repair the damage which West Bengal economy and West Bengal life has been receiving for over two decades now; and for that purpose the interim administration agencies must do certain things. The problems of Calcutta have accumulated and Calcutta is not merely one city among many; it is India's city just as much as Bombay if not more. From Calcutta you get more than half of the money you earn by way of foreign exchange. But Calcutta is a shambles today; unemployment is a problem there which has been stressed by so many others. But in the face of all this, the Birlas for example, have the gumption to shift their offices from Calcutta. 60,000 workers in the Birla establishment are on strike. They talk about the flight of capital. My friend over there talks sympathetically about capitalist friends who are prosecuting that flight. Let capital fly away from the face of this world—and the time will come when the flight of capital would have actually taken place—but we are not going to let them go just like that; they have done enough damage; and for the time being they must be held to their responsibilities and the things like what the Birlas are trying to do at the moment, must stop.

I am just concluding and I would suggest that the Consultative Committee which is proposed has got to be rather different from what it has been so far. Every body has asked for it. Even Mr. Madhok has asked for it to be somewhat different. We want all the Members from West Bengal to be on this body. We want some other friends also from other places to be there and we want it to meet more often. We want for a change that the Members of this Consultative Committee will get a chance of working properly in order to solve the problems of West Bengal, which has been so sorely stricken for such a long period of time.

This morning we heard about the Calcutta Circular Railway, which Mr. Nanda said is not a circular railway but a zig-zag railway. All this zig-zag has got to be rectified; something has got to be done. All these problems have accumulated. I am sure, if the Consultative Committee, consisting of 60 or a few more Members sits down coolly to its job, if it keeps away from many of these unnecessary confrontations in this peculiar chamber, if we go and sit some where else and do some solid good work for the country, may be, some good turn will take place in the history of our country's politics. Perhaps even out of this President's rule some good might emerge. But, as I said earlier, West Bengal does not deserve to be under President's rule. West Bengal requires to be under the rule of their elected representatives. That is why in West Bengal we are asking, and we trying, to the fullest extent possible, for the restoration of the United Front. I know that will be laughed at by many people but we are not deterred by the laughter and the ridicule of certain sections of our population. We want restoration of the United Front; but if it does not happen in a few months time then surely there ought to be mid-term elections ordered so that the people can express their verdict through the ballot in regard to West Bengal.

20.19 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: THIRD PAY COMMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. C. Sethi will make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is laying certain papers on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have already given notice.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Culcutta-North-East): I rise on a point of order. I am not given to usually raising points of order; but in regard to this particular debate I have found it disturbed three times by interjections of a sort which appear to me to be impermissible. In the first place there was something which Mr. Fernandes had to say—very important in its own way, but it was certainly projected into this. Then in the middle some body else came and made a statement. Mr. Bhagat got in to make a statement. Are we, sir, going to treat a State like West Bengal in this fashion? Are we going to have a debate on West Bengal interjected in this manner? I do not know why we do not get any notice of such things. We are here in Parliament to discuss this matter; otherwise we would have adjourned in the normal course of things at 7-00 P.M. Now it is 8-30 P.M. and he comes and disturbs this discussion on West Bengal, when I am speaking on West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because Shri Basu came, I permitted the hon. Minister also to announce this. You please place it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Resolution dated 23rd April, 1970 regarding the composition of the Third Pay Commission for the Central Government employees for the information of the House.

(*Government Resolution re. Appointment of Third Pay Commission*)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1970.

No. F. 7(25)-E. III(A)/69.—The Government of India have decided to set up a Pay Commission composed of the following:

Chairman

(1) Shri Raghubar Dayal, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court.

Members

(2) Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray.
(3) Prof. A. K. Das Gupta.
(4) Dr. V. R. Pillai.

Member-Secretary

(5) Shri H. N. Ray, ICS.

2. The Commission will be required to enquire into and make recommendations on:

(i) the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees;

(ii) what changes in the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees are desirable and feasible;

(iii) death-*cum*-retirement benefits of Central Government employees;

(iv) the structure of emoluments and conditions of service, including death-*cum*-retirement benefits, of personnel belonging to the All India Services;

(v) the structure of emolument including benefits in cash and kind and death-*cum*-retirement benefits of personnel belonging to the Armed Forces, having regard to their terms and conditions of service;

(vi) the structure of emoluments and conditions of service, including death-*cum*-retirement benefits, of employees of the Union Territories; and

(vii) while enquiring into the level of minimum remuneration, the Commission may examine the Central Government employees' demand for a need-based minimum wage having regard to all relevant factors.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

3. The Commission will make its recommendations having regard, among other relevant factors, to the economic conditions in the country, the resources of the Central Government and the demands thereon such as those on account of developmental planning, defence and national security, the repercussions on the finances of the State Governments, public sector undertakings, local bodies, etc.

4. In case, in view of the increase in cost of living, the need for consideration of relief of an interim character arises during the course of deliberations of the Commission, the Commission may consider the demand for relief of an interim character and send reports thereon. In the event of the Commission recommending any interim relief, the date from which this relief should take effect will be indicated by the Commission.

5. The Commission will devise its own procedure and may appoint such advisers as it may consider necessary for any particular purpose. It may call for such information and take such evidence as it may consider necessary. Ministries and Departments of the Government of India will furnish such information and documents and other assistance as may be required by the Commission. The Government of India trust that the State Governments, service associations and others concerned will extend to the Commission their fullest cooperation and assistance.

6. The Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories and all others concerned.

(P. Govindan Nair),
Secretary to the Government of India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I stood first on a point of order. We should not allow such diversionary tactics.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No diversion and there is no point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I stood first on a point of order, I object to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I want to go this on record that this Government has been allowed to trifle with the fate of West Bengal by all sorts of diversionary tactics. I am so sorry to state that if there is any important statement that is to be made, it could have been made tomorrow before the whole House. This is about the Pay Commission. We waited for months and we could have waited for a few more hours. If this is done it is absolutely wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order at all. You put questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I put a question without any disrespect to Bengal. I am also a Bengali elected by the people of U. P. I only say that this is an important issue—this is regarding the appointment of the Pay Commission. This morning and even yesterday, I have in writing to the hon. Speaker under Rule 377 that nearly 50,000 Central Government employees belonging to the Railways, Defence and the P and T etc. were all demonstrating.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please put the questions. No lecture please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am putting questions (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I should have got the first chance.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We have not heard the statement made by the hon. Minister, Shri Sethi.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You cannot disturb the House by making such an important statement in this surreptitious manner.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : We do not know what he has said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has said about the composition of the Pay Commission. Let him read it back again. I do not mind. We gave a calling attention motion. (*interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you prepared to put questions. Otherwise I do not want to allow this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, we expect that some statement would be made on our calling attention motion on demonstration of 50,000 government employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That means you do not have any questions to ask.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question is whether government will give interim relief within thirty days from now to the Central Government employees and whether government will extend the benefit of increments given to the railway employees to other classes of employees who are stagnating their maximum for the last two years ? I want a specific answer to this question.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : I also join my hon. friend Shri Banerjee in this connection. I want to know whether there is any proposal to give interim relief to the government employees. Also I want to know whether the Government would give the interim relief within thirty days from now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister read the whole thing again.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You do not play with the fate of the people of Bengal in the midst of discussion. It cannot be allowed. When such an important statement is made in the midst of the discussion, then we also have the right to ask whether any interim relief is to be given to the government employees. (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I realise the importance of Bengal. You please sit down. Because this is also a very important matter, I have allowed him to lay the paper on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He could have made this statement tomorrow before the whole House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will go on disturbing. It is my right**....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever he says will not be recorded.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have already laid it on the Table.

20.26 hrs.

WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : No amount of demogogy will hide the character and failures and the misdeeds of 20 years of Congress rule in West Bengal. 20 years of Congress rule have ruined Bengal to rack. Again now the effort is to impose the same Congress rule through the backdoor, and the first item on the agenda there is to project the image of the ruling Congress party there.

It is now a month and a week. What is happening there. Some diehard superannuated bureaucrats in the name of administration are fighting like cats and dogs for power, position and money. They are doing that there and in the Centre these Benches are talking about curtailing the powers and privileges of the ICS. That is the true character of Congressmen. Here under the guise of consultation, the Government are bringing into the Consultative Committee Jan Sangh

**Not recorded.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]
Swatantra members in greater numbers, people who have been rejected outright by the people of West Bengal at the polls. Do Government really think these people have any right to speak for the people of Bengal, people in whom the people of Bengal have no confidence.

There is no provision for advisers in the Constitution. Let Government say what are their powers, what will be their remuneration, what will the *baksheesh* that Government have to give them for projecting their image there.

Look at the sickening quarrel over the post of Chief Secretary. They would not have Shri Mullick because he is a scheduled caste. The bureaucrats there would not accept him as Chief Secertary. So that gentleman had to rush to Delhi and seek the help of Shri Jagjivan Ram. He may deny it, but it makes no difference. Till such time as Shri Jagjivan Ram brought pressure, he was not accepted as Chief Secretary. That is the character of the Government here.

Why cannot MPs elected by the people of West Bengal be taken as honorary advisers to the Governor ? No, because they cannot trust them ; they will not do the salesman's job of projecting the Congress image during the period the Government have in mind.

In the Consultative Committee, if Government are fair—which I doubt they will ever be—the composition must reflect the party position in the West Bengal Assembly. You cannot inject people who are not there at all. We must know how often this Committee is going to meet. What will be the powers of this Committee ? Will it be a coffee party, a party to ditto your summary decisions, a *chapluse* party ? We must know. We have had the experience of 1967. You had made a mockery of this Consultative Committee.

You are talking about student unrest. I have heard a lot of platform speakers here. You are aware of the fact that West Bengal has the highest number of unemployed, although it has the highest concentration of industry and capital. So, if you honestly put yourself in the position of a student there, what is there before you which will keep you cool, sobre and thoughtful ? There is nothing but frustration, nothing but a bleak future before them.

And look at the plans that they have in mind, at the social discrimination and the gap between the high and the low. All these things are responsible for this. And your economic planning which has failed them completely and the economic measures that you have taken, have created more problems and more gap between the high and the low, have driven them to this situation, and unless you really remedy the whole thing at the base of it, nothing is going to happen, nothing is going to stop.

What is happening under President's rule ? The vultures are at work. In the coal belt, severe atrocities and repression are taking place. The coal mine-owners are trying to stop the implementation of the Wage Board award through goonda raj and by giving police lump sum for suppression and repression work. Workers, peasants, every body is interested in performance barring a few grabbers and exploiters. The Congress jotedars are very busy trying to grab land. The assurance given by the Governor there is so hollow, and the benefits of the UF regime have so impressed the people that you are so anxious to undo it.

Mr. K. Sen, Member of the Board of Revenue, was talking against the tillers. He had gone round certain districts and he has submitted a report. We would like to see that report given by him and what he has said. Has he not said that if you want to grab the land that has been given, you will be inviting severe trouble and that it will jeopardise your political advancement ? The report must be laid on the Table of the House.

Six weeks have gone since the imposition, and it has become a reign more for exploiters and reactionaries. The Birlas have forced 70,000 workers to go on strike from today. They have been removing files. You have the

Sarkar Commission. You have impressed the whole country, in other words you have bluffed the whole country, and now you allow Birlas to take away files from the central office for destruction and hiding. The Managing Director there is a very close relation of Mr. G. D. Birla. He offered a bribe of Rs. 1,000 for doing this wonderful job to the police, but the police officer, I must thank him, a young Deputy Commissioner called Ramachandran, had the courage and honesty to catch that man and put him behind the bars.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Ramachandran was the Central Police officer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He is D. C., Central District.

The actual criminals are a very powerful gang. It is their reign, and they are moving everywhere. In the meantime our great Nanda is taking the people of Calcutta for a ride. For 23 years he has been selling the story of the suburban railway. How wonderful: With due regard to him, he should be sent for psycho check-up. He talks something and contradicts it the next moment. We do not understand what he wants to do. We understand that, in fact, nothing will happen to Calcutta as long as you remain in power. The Calcutta civic services have come to the verage of collapse. I want to ask how many lock-outs have been removed during this Presidential rule.

The Constitution provides for a mid-term poll within six months. Why is it that you want to run away from this? Because you know that you would be rejected outright if you expose yourself to the people's verdict. That is why you want to run away from this. You will not get even 20 seats.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are many other speakers waiting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: One minute more, Sir. I surrender to you. The whole question is, are they waiting for Mr. Giri's election petition to be decided? I have asked that question, but no reply comes from them. What I say is, take courage, dissolve the Assembly, go to a mid-term poll and face the people, and let the people say who are right and who are wrong.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : पश्चिमी बंगाल ज्यादा समय तक राष्ट्रपति शासन बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा । संयुक्त सरकार के पतन के बाद वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम हुआ है । दो शक्तियां अगर पावर में आती हैं तो उनको लोग कभी बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे । एक तो एक्सट्रीम लैफ्ट है जिसमें नक्सलाइट आते हैं और दूसरी एक्सट्रीम राइट है जिसमें ठेकेदार, चपड़ासी इत्यादि आते हैं जो कि एम्प्लायर्ज के द्वारा बैक्ड हैं, बिग कैपिटल के द्वारा जिनको बैंक किया जाता है । इन दोनों ही शक्तियों को पश्चिमी बंगाल कभी बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा । इनका मुकाबला करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन भी असमर्थ रहेगा । नक्सलपन्थी तत्वों का सबसे बड़ा सेंटर है प्रेजीडेंसी कालेज । यह प्रेजीडेंसी कालेज वह कालेज है जहां पर बंगाल की क्रीम, बैस्ट वायज जाते हैं । इसलिए हम कभी यह बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे कि उन लोगों को नक्सलपन्थी कह कर हमारे भाइयों को और हमारे लड़कों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाए या उनको गोली से उड़ा दिया जाए । आपको कारण खोजना होगा । नक्सलपन्थी क्यों होते हैं ? लेकिन ठेकेदारों, चपड़ासियों, मालिकों का राज कायम हुआ तो उसको भी हम लोग बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे । राष्ट्रपति शासन भी इनका मुकाबला करने के लिये समर्थ नहीं होगा । इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी राष्ट्रपति शासन खत्म हो, उतना ही बंगाल के लिए अच्छा होगा ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल की जो बीमारी अभी है, वह क्यों है, इसके कारण भी आपको खोजने होंगे । बंगाल की आर्थिक बीमारी भी है । पांचवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने जो फाइनेंसिस का बटवारा किया उसमें सात राज्यों के शेयर को तो बढ़ा दिया

[श्री देवेन सेन]

लेकिन बंगाल के शेयर को कम कर दिया जो पहले से ही कम था। बिहार को 199 करोड़ अधिक दिया, गुजरात को 158 करोड़ अधिक दिया, हरियाणा को 79 करोड़ ज्यादा मिला, महाराष्ट्र को 419 करोड़ ज्यादा मिला, पंजाब को 117 करोड़ ज्यादा मिला और उत्तर प्रदेश को 280 करोड़ ज्यादा मिला। लेकिन बंगाल डिफिसिट है। उसको कम दिया गया। इसलिए बंगाल का कोई सुधार करना हो, वहां जो हालत है, उसमें सुधार लाना हो तो आपको बड़े पैमाने पर बंगाल को सहायता करनी होगी।

जो अधिकार संयुक्त फ्रंट के समय में हम लोगों ने पाये हैं, उन अधिकारों में से एक पाई भर भी अधिकार हम से छीने नहीं जाने चाहिएं, चाहे वे अधिकार किसानों को मिले हों या मजदूरों को मिले हों। उन सब अधिकारों को बहाल रखा जाये। इस वास्ते जो कमेटी आप बनायें, उसमें विभिन्न पार्टियों को जो प्रतिनिधित्व आप दें वह प्रेजेंट असेम्बली में विभिन्न दलों की संख्या को देखते हुए दें। ऐसा न हो कि ऐसे लोगों को उसमें रखा जाये जो कि हमारे सब अधिकारों को छीन लेने के पक्ष में वोट देने वाले हों।

रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। डा० सेन ने उसका जिक्र किया है। यह कौन सा न्याय है कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थी जो प्रापर्टी पाकिस्तान में छोड़कर आए हैं उनको तो यहां आने पर कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाए लेकिन ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो शरणार्थी आए हैं, उनकी प्रापर्टी रिकार्ड भी नहीं की जाती है, उसका कोई हिसाब भी उनसे नहीं लिया जाता है, कम्पेंसेशन देने की बात तो दूर रही। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि अगर सरकार कम्पेन्सेशन न भी दे सके, तो वह ईस्ट बंगाल में हिन्दुओं द्वारा छोड़ी गई प्रापर्टी का रिकार्ड रखने की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि वह भविष्य में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर काम आ सके।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, the people of West Bengal regret that they have had to experience President's rule twice within a short period, due to the betrayal by the Marxist marauders of the trust twice reposed on them for running the affairs of the State of West Bengal, according to our democratic Constitution. Now the triple turks of the Marxist Party are crying hoarse like a divorced lady suffering from the frustration of hysteria. Look at their blood-shot eyes they are showing to everybody. They are talking of a blood-bath if their booty of loot, arson, murder and killing is touched by anybody. They are giving a warning to the newspapers that if they do not play as their drummer boys, their offices will be destroyed. I have already used the words, it is the psychology of the divorced lady suffering from the frustration of hysteria.

What is the condition in West Bengal today ? It never happened. At Alipurduar, there was a hartal when Mr. Jyoti Basu visited that place. At Malda there was a hartal. Today's paper says that yesterday when Promode Dasgupta, Secretary of the Marxist Party visited Berhampore, there was a hartal. In hundreds of places, it is heartening to find, the triple turks of the Marxist Party have been greeted with black flags. On the contrary Ajoy Babu is now receiving a heroe's welcome everywhere not by thousands but by laks of people. Why ? It is because people look to him as the saviour from the hand of a tyrannical rule and also from chaos, murder and killing. I am extremely surprised to find the attitude of CPI after fall of U. F. It is not my word. It is the word of my CPI friends. They were telling so many times that they would expose the Marxists and isolate them from the people. Now it is a momentous occasion. When the people want that these Marxist marauders should be isolated from the people and they should be exposed, I do not know why our CPI friend is

running after the mirage of re-unification of the United Front, whom their council called the Marxist gangsters, killers, etc. It is not my word. It is their word. They called them gangsters, killers and murderers who set workers against workers, peasant against peasant and student against student. I do not know what has happened to CPI I repeat, it is a momentous occasion for all the democratic people of West Bengal to isolate the Marxists and also to expose their character. I am sorry that our CPI friends are not performing this duty. Either they are confused or they are misleading others.

Sir, West Bengal, which is suffering from multi-malady has to be tackled first. We have to undo the mischief done by the Marxists during the last 13 months. For that, administrative overhauling is absolutely necessary. The den of the conspirators in the Secretariat —in the Home Ministry and other Ministries— should be cleared first. It should be reshuffled. If the Governor dislikes the use of the phrase "weeding out partisan officers", let there be overhauling and reshuffling of the Secretariat. Then, the police association which they utilised for staging that Reichstag drama in the Assembly, that association headed by Mr. Pralya Talukdar, which has been given recognition must be immediately de-recognised and the West Bengal Police Association, which commands the faith of more than 95 per cent of the policemen should be given recognition immediately.

The West Bengal Visa and Pass-port Department has been made another den of giving protection and encouragement to the anti-national saboteurs from the other side of the border. That has to be remedied. The organisation of the DIG and IG have to be overhauled immediately. Then I repeat that there should be a general inquiry of all cases of loot, arson, murder and killing so as to restore confidence in the mind of the people of West Bengal.

I congratulate Shri Ashok Sen. He was here for the last so many years. He should have raised this issue of the refugees much earlier, because it is a burning problem. 75 per cent of the active workers and caders of the Marxist Communist Party are recruits from the refugees, because Marxism finds a good breeding ground in starvation, hunger and frustration which the refugees provide. I have no time to explain it in detail. Unless you solve this problem, Calcutta will explode and with the explosion of Calcutta I do not know what the fate of India will be, whether it will remain in tact. Therefore, I again warn that the problems of Calcutta should be tackled immediately. A promise was made in this House that slum clearance will be given priority. I say that PL 480 funds should be released immediately for slum clearance projects in Calcutta, as assured by the Finance Minister. That work should be taken up immediately and the problem of slum clearance should be tackled.

I again warn that if the bureaucrats behave in a die-hard way in dealing with the people, as it is possible under President's rule, then it will create a dangerous situation. I warn that the bureaucrats should not be allowed to deal with the problem in a die-hard manner.

The next problem is land reform. Immediately a Land Reform Commission should be instituted. All binami lands and government vested lands forcefully occupied by the landless peasants and tribals must be immediately regularised. Those lands of the poor peasants which have been taken away by others should be immediately restored to their legal owners.

Government should also immediately pay compensation to those poor peasants and tribals whose lands have been taken away or whose crops have been harvested. Share croppers should be given immediate protection and, if necessary—I say it is necessary—the ceiling should be sliced down to 65 bighas in West Bengal and the surplus land should be distributed to the tribals and the harijans.

Regarding fisheries government have charged that West Bengal has not utilized the Central aid. Now it is time for them to utilise that money. It is a big problem in West Bengal. Fisheries should be developed immediately.

Lastly, education and Marxism are antagonistic to each other. Marxism tries to subvert free education. The Secondary Board of Education

[Shri Samar Guha]

has been completely overhauled by the Marxist Education Minister. It has to be re-overhauled. The Zila School Board has been made to be completely under the clutches of the Marxists. They should be immediately reorganised. Then, those teachers who have been forcefully ejected and replaced by Marxists, they should be immediately restored to their posts.

My last warning and appeal to the Government is this. If they fail to tackle the problem of West Bengal in a constructive way, in a socialistic way, the stake in West Bengal is not mere party stake, not mere stake of one State but the fate of Indian democracy, the fate of territorial integrity of India and fate of something for which we are here, for which we call ourselves as Indians will be imperilled. I give that warning to the government.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I do not want to take much of the time of the House at this fag end of our discussions. But I feel extremely discouraged, almost depressed, to see the way that the Government and many of the parties who had the responsibility of ruling West Bengal till the other day before President's rule had been imposed has gone about the task of doing something for Bengal.

20.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Governor while addressing the legislature only a few months back said that a unique experiment of ruling an important State like West Bengal by 14 parties was undertaken in Bengal but unfortunately that experiment has failed not once but twice. However, I find little sign on the part of the leaders of the constituent parties of self-introspection and any sign of addressing themselves to the stupdendous task that confront us in that State.

Having said that, Sir, I must now turn to the present State Government in West Bengal after the imposition of President's Rule. Now, Sir, before the united front came to power we who were partisans of the united front used to complain againt 20 years of gross mis-rule under the Congress. Then Congress people after the united front came to power started shouting plaintively about united front misrule. But for the last one month or six weeks under President's administration there is simply a state of non-rule and no administration. Some hon. Members have blamed the Governor. I hold no brief for the Governor. But what about your officers in whose hands you have put the responsibility of administering West Bengal? Those officers are not the officers of the Governor. Those officers are officers of the Central Government acting under the directions of the President and the Central Government. You have allowed for whole six weeks these officers quarrelling among themselves for position, for status, for their pay and these are the people in whose hands you have—in the name of the President—put the fate of an important State like Bengal. I do not have the time to go into the detailed aspects of the problems with which we are confronted in West Bengal. Many other hon. Members have dilated on that but we can hardly do justice to those problems in the two-hour discussion that we have for this Bill. But I must with full sense of responsibility uttar a word of warning. As our hon. friend Shri Guha said that democracy and many other things which you hold dear are at stake. Sir, we do not seem to realise that in West Bengal we are sitting on a volcano and any moment the whole State will blow up in a revolution—nothing short of a revolution—and Bengal will be in conflagration and if Bengal falls to pieces it will pull down the whole of India. Only this morning I had an occasion to say with regard to the city of Calcutta if Calcutta blows up the whole of India will be blown up and I again repeat that warning that you are confronted in West Bengal with nothing short of a revolution. The masses are on the march. They have waited for 23 years and, however, much you may try to suppress them if you do not with full sense of responsibility and constructive statesmanship size up the whole problem and tackle them with full sense of seriousness then I can only pray to Providence that heaven may help us.

Coming now to the detailed provisions of the Bill, almost all sections of the House have

demanded-Professor Ranga from the Swatantra Party, Shri Bal Raj Madhok and every other Member who has spoken as also from the ruling Congress benches—that this consultative committee which we are going to form should include all elected Members of both Houses from West Bengal, apart from whoever else it might include, because that will at least enable this committee to be a replica of the state of public opinion in West Bengal to some extent.

Secondly, I have moved two amendments through which I have sought to ensure that this committee is not merely a rubber-stamping body but should meet at least once every three months for 10 days at least so that the gamut of problems may be discussed and proper advice could be given to the President and the Governor and public opinion can at least feel that it is not the rule by bureaucrats and officials only.

I would finally utter a note of caution because already vested interests have more or less taken it for granted that now they can do whatever they will. Not only did Shri Birla have the gumption to defy the Governor, the President's representative, but in the villages, in the countryside, the big land-owners, the jotedars, are taking the law into their own hands and have started a new offensive against the peasantry thinking that the President would come to their aid. Let not the Central Government allow that to happen. If you do not take the warning, civil war—whether you call it a blood-bath or not—will start in the countryside. There is no doubt about it. So, I would ask the Government to look to that aspect also.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the fag-end of the day or almost quite late at night I will not be allowed—and I do not want to—to tax the patience of the House. The inevitable has happened and President's rule, however undesired, has come. This Bill is a natural corollary to that. It would come and has come.

The question of the Naxalite movement has been discussed in this house many times over but in my opinion it has not touched the fringe of the problem. It is not a law and order problem and it cannot be controlled by ordinary methods. People think or are allowed to think that the Naxalite movement is mainly a students' movement. But it is not that. It is merely the forth of the whole movement. The real root of the movement is in the villages, the rural countryside, and the real base of the movement are the poor Tribals.

This Naxalite movement started in Naxalbari, a very obscure hamlet, as is very well known to you, when Shri Wangdi was killed. I was present there in a nearby village and this case was withdrawn by Mr. Jyoti Busu. Can there be a greater crime than this kind of withdrawal of such cases? Now Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu has disappeared. I am sorry to backbite. He is putting a brave front by criticising the Congress (R) or the Congress whatever it is. But their Party was not averse to getting votes from Congress (R) nor the Congress (R) members were averse to casting votes to his Party Member in a very recent election. Now he puts up a brave front.

21 hrs.

Now about tribal welfare, this naxalite front has its base in tribal areas. Anybody can challenge me. I can prove it. It started in Naxalbari which is a tribal area, an area of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It spread to Srikakulam, a Girijan area which is also a tribal area and which is also a very backward area where the landlords are rack-renteers and were the moneylenders are let loose by the powers that be. And this attitude of epicurean dilettantism on this side and the bitter sneering on that side is not going to help the country. This dilettantism we have seen long enough. Even now it is going on. We have seen bitter sneering also long enough and it is still going on. Now, I do not know whether sneering is an unparliamentary word because Mr. Vasudevan Nair is looking at me. If it is an unparliamentary word, then I will be only too glad to withdraw it. I do not want it to go to the Committee of Privileges. But this is happening now. Now, if we want to save the country, we have to save Bengal. In order to save Bengal, these people who are there should be purged of dilettantism. That is my appeal to the Government through you that Bengal must be saved. Bengal's rural areas must be saved and I am very well conversant with the border areas of Bengal on the

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]
slopes of Bhutan. One must realise that Bhutan presents a bastion of mountains to us. But Its slopes fall gently to the other side.

This policy of keeping these tribals in seclusion, the policy followed by some of these Advisers to the Government who wanted to keep these tribals in seclusion, has brought disaster on us. In order to save their culture and give them some protection, the whole thing has been done in such a way that they have secluded and they have been allowed to carry on with their own diseases and their own practices.

Now, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee said something about burning of rests and all that. Is he, wonder, in favour of 'Jhum' cultivation by the tribals? If so, let him declare. But this 'Jhum' cultivation has not saved the country. They must be taught modern methods of cultivation. Their culture must be safeguarded. At the same time, they must be given protection. They must be made to feel that they are part of India and that they are serving the country.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY (Cooch-Behar): On 30th March when we discussed the West Bengal Presidential Order, on that day on 30th March, I made a reference that not only gruesome murders took place in Burdwan Dakshinduari, Triveni and other places, but also in Cooch Behar where the CPM started the people's Courts and with their supporters they killed 5 people and interned their bodies. I made a submission here on that. I also wrote to the Governor and the Home Minister. I requested the Home Minister to enquire into this matter about these incidents along with Burdwan and other places and let there be a judicial enquiry into the incidents that took place at Cooch Behar also. But, Sir, it is more than 25 days; and I am very sorry, the Home Minister did not care even to send proper reply to that letter. Should we not presume that the Home Minister must have sent this letter to the local officers *i. e.*, the administrators there in Bengal, but they were so callous that they did not think it necessary to have a proper enquiry and send a proper reply in the matter to the Home Minister? I demand of the Home Minister, let him declare whether he is going to have a judicial enquiry about the incidents in Cooch Behar.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We wholly support him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha, if you like, you may say something now instead of at the Third Reading stage.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात के मुताल्लिक हम लोगों ने कई दफे बातें उठाई हैं कि प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल जब लागू किया जाता है तो उसमें उसका जो रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कैरेक्टर होता है। वह कम हो जाता है। अफसरों के हाथ में ताकत आ जाती है, हुकूमत के हाथ में ताकत आ जाती है और ब्यूरोक्रेसी का बोलबाला हो जाता है जिससे भ्रष्टाचार और करप्शन बढ़ जाता है। हम लोगों के लिये जो जनतन्त्र को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी रखते हैं चुनौती की बात है कि जब ऐसा मौका आता है, संकट आता है और ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में ताकत चली जाती है तो हम कौन सा वाया मीडिया अर्थात् बीच का रास्ता निकालें जिससे रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कैरेक्टर भी हो और प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल जो हम चाहते हैं वह भी हो। हम देख रहे हैं कि इस सरकार की तरफ से कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है कि जो हमारा डिमाक्रेटिक फ्रेमवर्क है उसमें हम कोई रास्ता निकालें। इसलिये मैंने संशोधन दिया है।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि आप जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बना रहे हैं जिसमें चालिस मेम्बर यहां से स्पीकर साहब चुनेंगे और बीस राज्य सभा से वह एक माकरी बन कर रह जाती है। यह एक तमाशे के रूप में हो जायेगी, जिस तरह से बिहार में बिठला दी गई थी। उसमें श्री रंगा गये थे। दूसरे बिहार के एम०पी० नहीं गये थे। इस तरह से आपका यह कहना कि यह नेशनल कैरेक्टर है, मीनिंगफुल नहीं होता है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि हकीकत में वहां की आवाज उठे तो जो वहां के एम० पी० हों उनको रक्खा जाये। मैंने संशोधन

रक्खा है कि बजाय 40 मेम्बर यहां से लेने के और 20 मेम्बर राज्य सभा से लेने के, यहां पर जितने बंगाल के मेम्बर हों और वहां जितने बंगाल के मेम्बर हों, वह ही कमेटी में रहें। मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार का है, जिस पर मैं बाद मैं आऊंगा, लेकिन इतने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं श्री त्रिदिब चौधरी के संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूं कि उनकी बैठकें भी ज्यादा हों और उनको जिम्मेदारी भी ज्यादा दी जाय और एक कार्यक्रम बना कर चला जाय कि इतने समय में यह काम होगा और इतने समय में यह काम होगा। राष्ट्रपति शासन में कुछ भी नहीं होता है। विकास का काम सारा ठप्प हो जाता है। अफसरों की अफसरशाही चलती है। यह मैं बिहार के अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होता है। राष्ट्रपति शासन को तो अच्छा होना चाहिये लेकिन होता है उलटा। पहला काम तो यह होना चाहिये कि जो कमेटी बने उसमें यहां के जो एम० पी० हैं बंगाल वाले वही रहें। जिस स्टेट की यह कमेटी हो उसी के जो एम०पी० हैं वे उसमें रहने चाहियें।

दूसरा काम यह होना चाहिये कि उसको कुछ रिस्पौंसिबिलिटीज सौंपी जाएं। उसकी ज्यादा बैठकें हों। विकास के काम को वे आगे बढ़ायें और इसके लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनना चाहिये और निर्धारित समय के अन्दर वह पूरा भी होना चाहिये।

यह सब कुछ होने पर भी जो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव कारेक्टर है वह नहीं आता है। एम० पी० लोग भी जो होंगे वे भी सही मानें में उतने रिप्रिजेंटेटिव नहीं होंगे जितने एम०एल०ए० लोग होंगे। इस वास्ते आपको लोंग रेंज साल्यूशन की खोज करनी होगी। लेकिन लोंग रेंज साल्यूशन की बात सरकार ने कभी सोची ही नहीं। वह एक सीमित दायरे में ही रिवाल्व कर रही है। लांग रेंज साल्यूशन उसका वह है जो डा० लोहिया ने सुझाया था। उन्होंने चौखम्भा राज की बात कही थी। यह राजनीति की बात है, राजनीति दर्शन की बात है। केन्द्र ने सारी शक्ति अपने में केन्द्रित कर ली है। स्टेट लेवेल पर, जिला लेवेल पर, गांव के लेवेल पर ताकत का विकेन्द्रीयकरण नहीं किया है। उनको कोई ताकत नहीं की है। यदि आप चौखम्भा राज कायम करते, गांव के आधार पर ताकत का बटवारा करते, जिले के आधार पर और स्टेट के आधार पर ताकत का बटवारा करते तो जो जड़ है वह मजबूत हो सकती थी। उस सूरत में अगर आपको प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल भी कायम करना पड़ता तो उसमें रिप्रिजेंटेटिव करेक्टर रहता, डेमोक्रेटिक रूप रहता। लेकिन ऐसा अभी तक नहीं हुआ है चूंकि यह नहीं हुआ है इसलिए यह और भी जरूरी है कि कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में वहां के एम पी रहें, उनको ज्यादा ताकत आप दें, ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी दें ताकि विकास के काम को वे आगे बढ़ा सकें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have to ask a question on the statement made by Shri Sethi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us dispose of this item.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want only half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee, please cooperate. I think so many interruptions had taken place in this debate of West Bengal. You kindly wait until this is over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On this point I seek your permission to ask questions for half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall allow that at the end of the discussion. Let us have a little more respect for Bengal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am raising this because it has been announced in the All India Radio that all the Central Government employees are entirely disappointed at the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

composition of the Pay Commission. This Commission is not having any labour leader on it. And there is no mention about the interim relief. I warn you that tomorrow the Central Government employees are going to demonstrate before the house of the Prime Minister. Do you think that this Commission can do any justice without a labour representative on this? It is a matter of shame that there is no labour representative in this Commission. This Commission can never do justice to the Central Government employees (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order, now the hon. Minister, Shri Shukla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, as many hon. Members said, it is really unfortunate that this distinguished State of West Bengal had to be brought under President's Rule thrice after the Fourth General Election.

It is well known that the phase of President's Rule is only temporary in the political life of any State. We also feel that even though it is a temporary phase we should do some useful work and see that the administration of West Bengal is put back on a sound footing.

Before I touch other points, I would like to deal with the point raised concerning the composition of the committee. When President's rule is operating in West Bengal, that particular administration is responsible to this House. The Committee will not only advise the President regarding legislation but will also advise about the problems of the people of the State. So it has to be representative of House. It is not meant to replace the State legislature; as a matter of fact, it cannot. Therefore, it has to reflect the composition of this House and the other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Not the minds of the people of West Bengal?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would not take note of any point made by this kind of interruptions without the permission of the Chair.

As regards representation in the Committee of members elected from West Bengal, I am quite sure the whips of the various parties will give due consideration to the suggestions made here. This will also be borne in mind by the hon. Speaker and the hon. Chairman when they nominate members to serve on the Committee.

Uncharitable remarks have been made about the previous administrations of West Bengal. We all know that the problems of West Bengal are not the product of one or two or ten or 20 years. These are historical problems which have existed and were being solved at a slow pace by various governments formed after indpendence. Many Chief Ministers had the privilege to serve the State and have done a great deal of service. They, particularly Dr. B. C. Roy, who was a distinguished Chief Minister, have tried to solve these problems to an extent. But after fourth general elections, these problems have not only not been solved but have been accentuated and complicated so badly that it will take years and years to put the administration back to normalcy and to make it an instrument of public service. Every responsible citizen would wish that what had happened in West Bengal after the fourth general elections had not happened to any State, much less to the glorious State of West Bengal which has been subjected to such misfortunes. Nobody should try to make political capital out of this. We know various popular governments formed there have done a tremendous amount of good upto the fourth general election after which all these troubles started.

I am grateful to Shri A. K. Sen for highlighting the land problem in the State. This is a very very serious problem.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Others also highlighted it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes. But he was the first to raise it and raise it very forcefully. We also attach great importance to this question. Hon. Members know that it is a very complicated question. It cannot be solved the way some parties in West Bengal tried to solve it. It will have to be solved constitutionally, legally,

and non-violently, and I agree that it will have to be solved in a very speedy and urgent manner, it cannot be allowed to drag on the way it has dragged on for some time now. We have created a special cell under a very senior civil servant here who is well informed about these matters, and we are going to tackle this problem in an urgent way. We want to see that those who do not deserve the land that they have grabbed to not remain in possession of that land. We also want to see that those who need land who have to have the land should get the land as quickly as possible. As I said earlier, this has to be done in a regular, constitutional, legal and non-violent way, and I hope that in this endeavour of ours we shall have the co-operation of the entire House and particularly all those hon. Members who will have the privilege of serving in the Consultative Committee of this Parliament.

We also want to tackle various administrative problems that have arisen in West Bengal after these two mishaps there. An important thing that the hon. Members have to realise is that the serious problems that have been created in the State of West Bengal cannot be solved overnight, we will have to give some time to solve them. Therefore, it is unfortunate that certain Members have made allegations that this administration that has been unhered in after President's rule is no Government, is a non-functional administration. It is wrong to say that. We know it is functioning, but the result of its functioning would be obvious to the people after some time, it will take sometime. It is an insult to this Parliament if hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Basu says that it is a bureaucratic administration. We are responsible to this Parliament for that administration and not the bureaucrats, though they might be instruments. They are not the rules of West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : When you introduce superannuated civil servants, bureaucrats, diehards, to ruler over that the State of West Bengal, superseding the people's democratic Government, Parliament is insulted by that fact.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Some hon. Members asked how long the present President's rule will last. According to the Constitution, we have to come before this hon. House every six months and ask for the extension of President's rule if necessary. Therefore, how long President's rule will continue depends on the decision of this hon. House. It is not going to be decided by the Government, by the executive. We will have to judge the situation there and the requirements of the situation and then only we will come before this House, and if we get the endorsement of this House, President's rule will continue. If we find that elections can be held and should be held, or, in the alternative, a popular Government can be formed there, we will certainly be very happy about it, but we would not like anybody, particularly coercive or violent parties, to be able to coerce and suppress the voters of West Bengal and make them vote the way they like. This kind of thing will not be to tolerated. I want to say it emphatically that if some people are labouring under this misapprehension that they will be able to coerce the people or intimidate them into voting in a particular line, we shall see to it that such things are not allowed to happen in West Bengal. I do not know whether we will succeed or not, but I can assure the House that we shall do our best to see that whenever elections are held, now or later or during general elections, if we are looking after the affairs of the State Bengal then, proper, legal elections without any coercion are held. This is very important. Therefore, while concluding, I would say that although we wish that a popular government is installed in West Bengal as soon as possible, we shall see that as long as we are there, as long as we are in charge of the administration there, a fair, impartial, quick and efficient administration is conducted there. I hope all sections of the House will lend us support for this measure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2. I shall put clause 2 to the vote. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—(*Conferment on the President of the Power of the State Legislature to make laws.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then we take up clause 3. There are a number of amendments. Shri Yashpal Singh—not here.

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I move :

Page 2, lines 6 and 7,

for "forty members of the House of the People" *substitute*-

"all the members of the House of the People from West Bengal" (3)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move :

Page 2, *for* lines 4 to 8, *substitute*—

"Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall consult a Committee, Constituted for the purpose, consisting of all members of the House of the People and of the Council of States from the State of West Bengal." (5)

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : I move :

Page 2, *for* lines 4 to 8, *substitute*—

"Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall consult a Committee constituted for the purpose by all members of the House of the People and the Council of States as are elected from the State of West Bengal :

Provided further that if the Presiding Officer of either House of the Parliament finds that any political party or group already recognised in that particular House do not have any member elected from the State of West Bengal, then the Speaker of the House of the People would be empowered to nominate not more than five members from that House and the Chairman of the Council of States not more than three members from the members thereof in order to provide representation to such recognised parties and groups in the two Houses of the Parliament as do not have any representation from West Bengal." (6)

Page 2, *after* line 8, *insert*—

"(2A) The Committee constituted under the provision of the two foregoing provisos of sub-section (2) shall meet at least for ten days in every six months during which the Act shall remain in force for the purpose of general consultation on matters pertaining to the carrying on of the administration of the State by the President, or his representative, or the latter's Advisers, as the case may be, apart from the purpose of consultations on proposed legislative enactments by the President." (7)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 3 in the name of Shri Deven Sen to the vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, there is amendment of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन यह है कि बंगाल के संसद सदस्यों को, जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं या राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनको इस कमेटी में लिया जाय।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि वे इसको नेशनल करैक्टर देना चाहते हैं, जरूरी नहीं है कि बंगाल के ही मेम्बर हों—मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने 40 और 20 किस आधार पर लिया है। अगर 40 लोक सभा के और 20 राज्य राज्य सभा के ठीक हैं तो लोक सभा से 50 क्यों नहीं हो

सकते या राज्य सभा से 30 क्यों नहीं हो सकते, आपने किस आधार पर इनको चुना है ? यदि यह कहा जाय कि 40 मेम्बर बंगाल के लोक सभा में हैं और 20 मेम्बर राज्य सभा में बंगाल के हैं, इस आधार पर सिलेक्शन किया गया है, तो आपके नेशनल करैक्टर की बात कहां रहती है। अगर 60 बंगाल के रखने हैं तो 15 बाहर के भी रखे जा सकते है, 75 मेम्बर इस कमेटी में रखे जा सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें नेशनल करैक्टर की बात नहीं आती है, ये इसमें चालबाजी खेलना चाहते हैं। इस कमेटी के बनाने में दांवपेच खेलना चाहते हैं, उसमें पार्टी के आधार पर लोगों को लेकर राजनीति खेलना चाहते हैं, नेशनल करैक्टर इसको नहीं देना चाहते हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरा संशोधन स्वीकार किया जाय।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसमें जो भी हमने निर्धारित किया है, वह अनुभव के आधार पर किया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, *for* lines 4 to 8, *substitute*—

"Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall consult a Committee, constituted for the purpose, consisting of all Members of the House of the People and of the Council of States from the State of West Bengal." (5)

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Basu, Shti Jyotirmoy
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Sen, Shri Deven
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K;
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal. Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Nanda, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Pradhani, Shri K.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankranand, Shri B.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Venkataswamy, Shri G.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result of the division is :

AYES 7 : NOES 93

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put amendments Nos. 6 and 7 by Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudhury to the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

21.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 24, 1970/Vaisakha 4, 1892 (Saka).